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LITTLE CHANCE OF NAVY BILL PASSING AT THIS CONGRESS

Passage of Borah Resolution Is Taken as Moral Victory for Opponents—Folly of Inciting Naval Rivalry Stressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a debate on the naval appropriation bill wore on to a late hour last night, with the opposing forces in the United States Senate as far away from a reconciliation as ever, even the most optimistic of the Republican leaders had given up hope of the passage of the measure by this Congress.

The debate had developed into an ordinary filibuster that had every appearance of continuing until the supporters of either side gave up or until Congress expired at noon on Friday.

Opponents of the \$350,000,000 naval bill were not a whit affected by the adroit move executed by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader, on Tuesday, when he got the Senate into secret legislative session and dwelt at length on the tension and friction on the international horizon as a reason why there should not be at this time any cessation of naval construction.

Opponents of the policy advocated by the General Naval Board and by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee refused to believe that there was any real danger involved in the differences between the United States Government and the powers, and asserted that those who raised a "bugaboo" were guilty of bad faith and insincerity. They believe that the United States can secure its legitimate aims through a vigorous diplomatic policy, and assert that these differences are deliberately being thrown across the navy question merely to confuse the issue.

Passage of Borah Resolution
The passage of the Borah resolution calling for a conference of the three chief naval powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, was regarded as a moral victory for the opponents of the naval appropriation bill, although of course at the time the vote was taken it was a foregone conclusion that the measure was already as good as defeated. However, the fact that the Senate went on record in favor of the proposal by a practically unanimous vote will count heavily when the question comes up again.

While attention was mainly concentrated on the naval bill, the army bill, carrying \$350,000,000, was in danger. At a late hour, however, the conference on the bill had reported out a partial agreement and they were hopeful of finally adjusting the differences between the two houses. The Senate had increased the army appropriation to provide for 175,000 men, whereas the House bill provided only for 150,000 men. This made a difference of \$30,000,000 in money. Besides the army bill the sundry civil bill, carrying \$410,000,000, had fallen into straits.

Possible Agreement
There were rumors of a possible agreement on the navy bill, the agreement to be based on the Republican leaders receding from the position they had taken and agreeing to accept the House appropriation of \$400,000,000, which is \$100,000,000 less than the Senate bill. No proposal of this kind, however, was known to the filibustering squadrons. It was stated that such a proposal might be accepted on the condition that assurance was given that no effort would be made to eliminate the Borah resolution in the conference on the bill. The indications were that there would be no attempt at a rapprochement.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, continued to bear the brunt of the responsibility for the opposition, while John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, stood ready to join in the fray from time to time, but always at a point where he deemed it necessary to sweep away the "cobwebs of sophistry."

Naval Armament Race Seen
Senators Williams and Borah stressed the point that it would be too much to expect Great Britain not to be influenced by the American program, pointing out that imperial considerations would leave no alternative but a competitive struggle for naval superiority.

"I shall not voluntarily vote for nor allow to pass a bill which inaugurates naval armament emulation among the nations of the earth, and that is what this bill does," said Senator Williams. "I think, when this bill passes, the American Republic will have announced to the world that it is seeking sea domination, and every other nation will say about the same thing back to us, and that will begin an endless war of finance to build and rebuild and continue to build ships of every description to enable the nations to fight one another."

Incitement to Other Nations
"We hear it said here and we hear it said elsewhere," said Mr. Borah, "that the United States must continue to build until its navy is superior, and when it is superior that then it can talk about naval disarmament; in other words, naval disarmament; is

based upon the proposition that the United States acquire the complete and undisputed dominance. Of course, Mr. President, the very fact that after signing the armistice we are going ahead and building the 1916 program incites Japan and Great Britain to the very highest nerve in building their navies, so that when in 1923 or 1924 we approach the completion of our program the proportion of naval strength of the United States will not be any greater than it is today. Great Britain is infinitely better prepared to build than she was at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and she never yielded for a single hour her supremacy of the sea even in those distressful days. If any one supposes that Great Britain is not able to build or will not be willing to build when the very existence of her empire depends upon her naval supremacy, either secured by actual dominance or by an agreement which renders her safe, he is, in my judgment, doomed to an awakening."

Isolation of British Islands

"The Senator from Idaho," said Senator Williams, "has very well directed attention to the fact that nobody with common sense would expect Great Britain to give up in the midst of a competitive naval building program, and he has stressed the fact that the defense of the British Empire is dependent upon it. I want to call the Senator's attention to the fact that there is something more than that which will move a British Parliament to keep at the head of the procession, even to the point of bankruptcy, if necessary.

The postponement of mandates "A" and "B" indicates that the right of the United States to a voice in deciding these questions is recognized, it was assumed. In respect of Class "C" mandates, under which the Island of Yap was allocated to Japan, attention was called to the fact that while the Council disclaimed jurisdiction over allocations, the note indirectly declares that if the United States, as one of the principal allied and associated powers, had been misrepresented by the allied governments, the United States Government should take up the matter with the allied powers.

Secretary Colby's note to the Council pointed out that the United States had been misrepresented in the draft of Class "C" mandates, covering the former German islands in the north Pacific, which was transmitted by the British, French, Italian and Japanese governments "in the name of the Allied and Associated Powers."

Satisfaction was expressed at the Council's desire to have personal contact and direct exchange of opinions with a representative of the United States when draft mandates of classes "A" and "B" are considered.

The reply of the British Government to the note of Secretary Colby asserting the rights of the United States in Mesopotamia and defining the American attitude toward mandates in general, was also received at the State Department yesterday.

Text of Note

The Department of State received the reply of the Council of the League of Nations yesterday. It was in response to a note of the United States, dated February 21, on the subject of mandates and the responsibilities of mandatory powers.

The note, dated March 1, 1921, was delivered on Tuesday to the American Ambassador at Paris by the president of the Council. The English translation of the note from the Council follows:

"To the Secretary of State of the United States of America:

"I am directed by the Council of the League of Nations to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of February 21 on certain matters connected with the mandates which, under the provisions of the Covenant, will define the responsibilities and limit the powers of the governments intrusted with the administration of various territories outside Europe formerly in the possession of Germany and Turkey."

"The main points brought out in the American note, if I may be permitted to summarize them, are that the United States must be consulted before any mandates are allotted or defined, and that the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view should be encouraged. In the 'A' mandates, exception is taken to the possible limitation of commercial opportunity as regards oil in Mesopotamia, and in the 'C' mandates, to the allocation of the Island of Yap of the mandate.

"The Council hopes that explanations will prove satisfactory to the United States Government, and that reciprocal good will will find a solution in harmony with the generous spirit which inspired the principle of the mandates."

(Signed) "GASTAO DA CUNHA, President of the Council of the League of Nations, Paris, March 1, 1921."

Full Accord Desired

"The Council wishes to express its deep satisfaction at the interest shown by your government in this question which the Council has long felt to be among the most important assigned to the League. Undoubtedly also it is one of the most difficult, and the Council not only welcomes, but feels justified in claiming, sympathy and support of the governments which devised the scheme which the Council is required to administer.

"The most fundamental contention brought forward by the American note is that the approval of the United States of America is essential to the validity of any determination which may be submitted to the judgment of the Council. The United States was one of the leading actors, both in the war and in the negotiations for peace. The rights which it acquired are not likely to be challenged in any quarter. But the American Government will itself recognize that the situation is complicated by the fact that the United States, for reasons which the Council would be the last to question, has so far abstained from ratifying the Peace Treaty, and has not taken her seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

"The Council might easily have dwelt on the controversial aspects of the American note. But this procedure would ill-represent their true attitude. They prefer to examine the subject from the broad basis of international cooperation and friendship, in the belief that this course will appeal to the spirit of justice of

A Washington trust company is to be named to take over the interests of Morris & Co. and of Wilson & Co. The Cudahy plan met with the approval of the court, and it was decided that a trust company was not needed for its stock.

REPLY CLARIFIES MANDATE ISSUE

Council of League of Nations Places Responsibility for Allocation of Pacific Islands to Japan on the Supreme Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department, in issuing the text of the reply of the Council of the League of Nations to its note of February 21, said that having taken steps to protect the position of the United States Government and the nation, the matter is now in readiness to be dealt with in any manner that the incoming Administration may see fit. This means that no further steps will be taken in the very brief time remaining to the Wilson Administration.

The note was referred to as "diplomatic and conciliatory, pitched in an excellent tone."

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Academy in Papelise

North of Fiji, in one of the islands of the Ellice group of the South Seas, education of a practical nature has been going on, and a deserted coral island has been the scene of a school for girls where not only the ordinary curriculum of European schools has been in force but house-building, boating and other necessary arts of a Robinson Crusoe life. When the school was started there was not another living person on the island of Papelise, which is an enchanting island, three-quarters of a mile long and about a hundred yards in width, its shores surrounded by coral reefs and the blues of blue seas.

The school was started by an Englishwoman, Miss Joliffe, in 1912, and she has been the head in this island of learning in the South Seas till the present time, when she felt it was time to take a holiday. Devoted to her girls as they are to her, she tells of their self-reliance and capability. They built their own houses and dormitories with the help of a few native men, whose services were shortly dispensed with, and only one odd man remained to help in the coco plantations. There are about 2000, coconut trees on the island, and the girls look after them.

Along the Quay

Far more poor men keep dogs in Paris than in London, Phillip Carr says, and the glimpse he gives of the owners of dogs on the quays of the Seine on a Sunday morning is full of life.

No one worries much about breed and the varieties are peculiar, but the dog and his master show that they are out for a holiday on the bright Sunday morning, probably the only opportunity they have at all of getting out, and the dog and master make the most of it. It is an animated scene even if watching the river flow is the only occupation of many.

Above on the road a family party is hurrying along on their way to the station to spend the day in the country, accompanied by the dog, who fully enters into the fun.

Behind them, with a walk that shows the proper sense of his importance, comes a non-commissioned officer of the gardes municipaux with all his medals on his chest. Doubtless the little dog that accompanies him walks in like stately manner, keeping an eye upon other dogs in a not unfriendly way, as if to show that at his time of life it is second nature to note the doings of his kind, and guard the city which honors him with its confidence from anything that might spoil the good entertainments of all those favored animals that are able to call Paris their home.

Valparaiso Outdoor Elevators

Sailors attached to the United States fleet that is now cruising up the west coast of South America will find a familiar feature about the port of Valparaiso, in the event that their home town is Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. For the Chilean city has outgrown the confines of the narrow sea-level strip along the water front and has scaled the heights above. There is the finer residential part of the city, and the citizens, like those of the Pennsylvania and Ohio cities just mentioned, reach the level or business activities by means of the many outdoor elevators or "ascensores." The waters of Valparaiso harbor are so deep that breakwaters have been built only with the greatest difficulty. Instead of the ordinary blocks of concrete or stone, great hollow cement cubes, measuring 50 feet from corner to corner, are cast on shore, towed into position, and sunk by filling them with stones. Such a breakwater Gulliver might have described in his tale of the Brobdingnagians.

Cheering the Tax Collector

There is one country in which the tax collector is often greeted with cheers. This statement is made on the authority of Judge Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, who states that the native tax in British New Guinea is now in force in all the coastal districts and in the islands, and has proved a distinct success, as the more intelligent of the natives regard the tax as a compliment, a definite proof that they have an interest in the Administration. Judge Murray remarks that if he has been correctly informed by his officers regarding the native standpoint, it would appear that Papua

has set a standard of public duty to which few Europeans have attained. The tax, which is never above \$1 a head, is for the purpose of raising a fund which will be expended for the benefit of the natives alone, for their primary and technical education, for public works in their villages, and so forth. This year, an expert with practical knowledge of technical education among the colored race will visit Papua and give the government the benefit of his advice.

Tractors in the Arctic

Tractors are crawling over the snowfields of northern Greenland with supplies of the Lange Koch polar expedition. At last the dog teams of the Eskimo have a partial substitute. With its adaptable caterpillar tread, the tractor, like the army tanks, are able to negotiate sharp grades and even wallow over obstacles, along their trackless course. Not that the picturesque dog is to be altogether displaced. For heavy transportation the tractor is useful, but when it comes to the mails the dog teams will still be an essential of the rural delivery service in the land of the igloo.

A GLAZIER

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

His neighbors in the slatternly little alley had said, with an air of practicality soon after he came there to live, that "he had no folks" and fell into the way of treating him with the same casual comradeship which they used among themselves, yet there was always something which hinted that he was not one of them. Perhaps he was, for what they fancied his loneliness, spoiled a bit.

No one knew where he came from, although a little girl who had a flowing imagination said she guessed he came from the Charmed Wood. He had a wistful expression in a pair of unexpectedly beautiful brown eyes and he smiled quickly, as a child at a gift, at any manifestation of friendliness.

His business was very simple. He earned money every day, for it was a rough neighborhood and stones were apt to be thrown, without warning, and to hit the wrong thing. He was apparently thrifty because he never appeared to get down to his last cent, even when there were no broken windows for a week. He needed no little cubby hole of an office in which to keep the multitude of papers and odds and ends ordinarily hoarded by the neighborhood plumber or gas fitter, the carpenter or all the traits of other necessary little artisans. Every one knew that he lived in the attic of the sharp-voiced Mrs. Keough's house. They knew, with satisfaction, the attic was dark and warm. And that a window were broken, all that was necessary was to find one of the children running to fetch him or to tell Mrs. Keough to send him when he came in. He always came from the room which served him very well, for he rendered no bills, consequently needed no office. There was an unspoken understanding that he worked always for cash and that he bought his trifling little stock, just as he needed it, likewise on a purely cash basis.

Although he sometimes ventured, for the sake of asking the loan of the ironing board and an iron, to the steaming kitchen in which Mrs. Keough never seemed to have done washing great tubs full of clothes, his clothing never looked what you might call spruce. (The irons were never moved from their majestic position on the stove, there being scarcely any time of the day or night when one couldn't iron if one had the time.) It always had a look as if to say: "I am perfectly clean and pressed as nicely as possible, considering that I am owned by a gentleman who cannot afford a valet." There was a sort of austere pride even in the loose folds of the trousers and in the faint check of the wiry material of the coat.

When he was about his business he carried, slung across his back, a contrivance of pieces of wood which held the panes of glass he needed at the moment. They were never large panes of glass for it was a tenement neighborhood and he was too contented to seek the business of pretentious shops or houses.

All the children in the neighborhood adored him. And if they coaxed him hard enough he would stop for 15 minutes and tell them a gentle little story. For the very little children, whose attention was difficult to hold by the telling of a story which better suited their older brothers and sisters, there was always the delightfully imaginative diversion of standing back of the figure seated on the curb and peering into the clear glass which, however, was never so clear but that it gave back a cloudily beautiful reflection of their own little figures, mirroring a dozen impish grimaces and posturings, softening ragged clothes and really providing the possibility of a quite charming game. After one memorable day when a little boy had laid his muddy hand against the glass, leaving a shameful imprint, it had been understood among the little ones that they were welcome to gaze all they wished but that they must not put their fingers on the glass. Business is business.

And although no one in the neighborhood ever thought of calling him by that ornate name "glazier" they liked the thought that, for a modest charge, broken windows could be mended by a little man who was as fastidious about the use of putty as a spinster is of needle. Frequently, after the job was done and the financial formalities had been concluded, the hard lines about a busy housewife's mouth would soften, a smile would twist over her features and she would say, meaningly, "I have just baked a fresh pie. Hump—very queer—that it should be done just as you finish work!"

London's Statue of Washington

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people, it may be ventured, who have stood on the steps of the National Gallery in London, and looked out over Trafalgar Square, down Whitehall, toward Westminster Abbey and the houses of Parliament, will be inclined to agree with Sir Robert Peel, who once described the site as the finest in Europe. The choice, therefore, of the grass plot to the right of the entrance to the National Gallery as the resting place for the statue of Washington, which has been presented to Great Britain by the Sulgrave Institution, is a peculiarly happy one. If all London, sooner or later,

have to alter. Anyway no more suitable background could surely be found for the Master of Mt. Vernon. Amidst the columns of the National Gallery, he will feel at home at once.

The statue itself is one of peculiar beauty, being a replica in bronze of the white marble masterpiece by Houdon which now stands in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. Houdon was a Frenchman, a native of Versailles, and in 1785, already famous both as an artist and a sculptor, he paid a visit to America for the purpose of executing a bust of Washington. Received at Mount Vernon, where the bust was duly made, Houdon later on returned with it to Paris, and there created the statue which is now in the Capitol at Richmond.

The idea of presenting a statue of the first President of the United States

THREE NIGHTS RUNNING

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever we go up to the New York theaters we invoke a kind of plan which has stood us in such good stead among many temptations that we may well confess it. This is it. If there is a Shaw play, go to it, as Kipling says, "not immediately but sooner, much sooner"; if there is a Barrie play go to that as soon as you possibly can; if there is a Galsworthy play "stand not upon the order of your going," and if there is anything else that you are particularly interested in go to that afterward.

Somehow or other whenever you come to town Shaw seems to be your first necessity, perhaps I had better substitute our for your, because judging by the newspapers there seems to be a slight difference of opinion on the matter. We have usually read him over the fire in the evenings for one thing and want to be convinced that the play will act as well as it has read, which is marvelously well. Besides when we come to town we want waking up a bit and Shaw, whatever his failings, is a moral bucket of sea water with an extra handful of salt in it. This year it was "Heartbreak House." We hadn't read it over the fire this time, for which we were glad afterwards. For one thing we should have quarreled with the preface, which has more than a touch of Pennellian querulousness about it and for another we should have certainly that the play wouldn't act at all.

It doesn't matter in the least how impossible or improbable a Shaw play is; how incongruous, willful or perverse, unless you are one of the tight-coated kind that hates having his ribs tickled, you simply can't help chalking at having seen another spoke put into the wheel of cold conventionality. His characters may talk such heresy as makes the house gape, the whole motive may be of such stuff that only dreams are made of, but for all that, his characters have an extraordinary faculty for being more human and infinitely more convincing than most average stage types, even Barrie ones discussing sweet sympathy or those of Galsworthy breathing gloom and defiance.

"Heartbreak House" included every element that could safely be guaranteed to make a play impossible. The characters existed nowhere outside of dreams, the whole affair was symbolic, action, and every other ingredient except humor, was conspicuous by its absence, and even the humor was the ticklish kind which never got all the audience at the same time but got a few of them all the time instead. And yet the result was that we only wished it would go on for another hour and that we could see it again tomorrow—and that is the art of the man.

Of course the critics had raged and the newspapers imagined all kinds of vain things about it; they always do. The play wasn't entirely popular even with our particular audience. There were two empty seats next to ours and into them wandered two unattached ladies half an act late and thoroughly at peace with the world and their dinner. They stared and yawned, they tried to read the riddle in the program; they gave that up and discoursed about their clothes, while Captain Shotover furiously demanded time and freedom to attain the "seventh degree of concentration."

The act ended at the same time as their patience. "Oh, my dear," one said, "this is no place for me, let's go to the movies, they do move at any rate," and up the aisle they fled from the ills they knew not to the ills they knew.

The rest of our plan broke down and Galsworthy came before Barrie, but it turned out for the best; we loved "Mary Rose" for its oddity and its sympathy and its "Barriety," and we wouldn't have liked to go home with "The Skin Game" on our consciences.

Perhaps the whimsical good humor of "Heartbreak House" was responsible for an unconscious resentment, but whatever it was we groaned at the heavy hand. It was like a man nailing up a fence: smash, bang, smash, bang, until we longed for him to miss the nail or the fence or anything for a diversion.

The premise seemed forced and the conclusion more melodramatic than convincing. The crudest kind of intimacy to people slightly different in tradition but eminently presentable didn't seem a sufficiently common characteristic of the minor English aristocracy to hang such a web of hatred and malice upon, and where, oh, where was the saving grace of humor? The growth of hatred is a dreadful thing, and the play pointed the moral in every line. Perhaps the lesson is needed at the present time. Galsworthy evidently thought so and they thought so in London where it was very well received—but we didn't like it and to us it didn't ring true.

"Mary Rose" was an April play, all smiles and tears and suspense. It has been written about without mercy and the end is not yet. We were charmed, we were thrilled, we were intrigued.

We came back to earth when the lights went up, and then we were charmed, thrilled and intrigued all over again. All the same, Barrie can't afford to get much more incomprehensible without being chaotic and oh, that purple Hebridean island! As Shaw says in one of his dramatic criticisms, in answer to the program statement that the dresses were carried out by "Madame So-and-So," "It is a pity they weren't carried out and buried!"

There was a fourth night too, but so speak it wasn't running. We saw "The Bad Man" by Porter Emerson

Browne, a difficult name to live up to. We were frankly prejudiced in its favor for purely personal reasons and it lived up to our prejudices, with nothing much to spare.

Maxican comment on American laws and customs was primitive but fairly pungent, and was marvelously well given by Holbrook Blinn. For the rest it was the old story of a wobbly plot and a superfluous third act. The charming heroine repressed by her villainous husband had the almost impossible task of being in the picture the whole time without having anything very interesting to do and still less to say. Miss Carson managed it with an art which seemed rather unscientifically self-sacrificing.

We laughed at the jests and the stone age satire and came to the conclusion that the author was a man of parts and that there must be quite a lot of common sense in Mexico after all.

"JOHN WHAMOND'S"

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Occasionally a landmark slips by unnoticed, like a ruin hidden by a hedge as the train shoots past, until some traveler in search of the uncommon discovers the object and traces its history. Such was "John Whamond's," a dilapidated, iron-corrugated, ramshackle theater huddled in among the hills of an east coast Scottish town. It could boast of no highly respectable appearance in its palmy days, but it could claim kinship with the best of playhouses in its marvelous versatility. "Hamlet" to "Jim, the Dandy," from the sublime to the ridiculous, its repertory was wide as the theatrical realm itself. It varied its program as soon as the attendance began to shrink and intensified the farce when the audience dwindled.

How many Scotsmen knew "John Whamond's"? It would be easy to count them. And yet "John Whamond's" was a landmark, the point at which a new era in the theatrical world had its beginning. The little theater was the last of its kind in its own port, like the square rigger before it finally hoisted sail. To John Whamond the theater belonged, property and all, and he was proud of that.

Upon John devolved multifarious duties. He was carpenter, painter, manager by day, and actor, scene-shifter, ticket-collector by night. The curtain with the seam showed some of his handiwork, a neatly sewed, painted-over rent originally caused by a nail protruding from a beam near the roller; a little ingenuity with the brush made it look like a rift in the clouds. John was equal to all occasions, some of which were quite exasperating. Stormy nights, for instance, played havoc with the illumination outside, and made it uncomfortable for the actor-manager in the character of the Prince of Denmark, to sneak out in the rain with a taper and reign the row of gas jets which an ugly gust of wind had swept into darkness.

One night almost stampeded John. He was playing the title rôle of Jim in "Jim, the Dandy." His first lines had been delivered before the bulk of the audience arrived and upset his calculations. People poured in through the narrow entrance, jammed the inner doorway and congested the aisles. He hastily crept off the stage, ran round the building and in by the entrance, where he took the situation in hand. It called for quick work to seat the late-comers and return to the footlights without interrupting the play. That John, for the first time, failed to do.

On the darkened stage, his colleague

was calling under his breath, "Jim, are you here? Where are you, Jim?" Under the table-cover, behind the fireplace, in the corners of the room he looked in vain.

Further, we are reminded thereby

that certain Milanese architects played an important part in purifying and strengthening the Russian architecture of the period. Of these there are three names which stand out pre-eminently, Aristote Fioravanti, who rebuilt the Uspenski Sobor, Aloisio da Carezana, builder of the Arkangelski Sobor, and, not the least, Solari, who, besides the present building, built the renowned Spasski gate of the Kremlin, the tower of which, however, was added later by an Englishman.

MAPLE SUGAR TIME

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of sap and yellow sunshine.

Of maples red with bloom,
Of maples yellow, hidden by their leafage,
But known by their perfume.

The adder's tongue flare out like golden banners,
The violets droop and nod,
And last year's wintergreen, red-tipped with berries,
Stand stiff against the sod.

A gay spring breeze is stirring in the branches
Where noisy squirrels climb,
And all the earth is glad with life new-wakened
In maple sugar time.

THE GRANOVITAI PALATA

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

This small building, characteristically Russian in the style of the fifteenth century, now appears as a more projecting wing of Ton's grandiose modern palace behind it. It was the first "palace" in the Kremlin to be built of stone and derives its name from the peculiar faceted appearance of its walls. Almost square in plan, it consists of a single apartment, whose vaulted ceiling is supported by a great pillar. It was constructed for use as a throne room or audience chamber by Ivan III Vassilievich, and the interior is fittingly enriched with a wealth of mural decoration.

Herein the Grand Prince and the tsars who followed him gave audience to ambassadors, held their coronation banquets and other special functions. In the interim it was utilized as a sort of bijou museum to display the rich services of gold and silver plate belonging to the sovereign.

One generally reads that this "palace" was built by Marco Rufo and Pietro Antonio, 1473-91. As a matter of fact it was commenced in 1491 and completed the following year. The architects were Marco Rufo and Pietro Antonio Solari, two Italians who were court architects in Moscow at the time.

Little is known of Rufo except that he built the old palace of wood on the site of the present Terem. But Solari was well known, for he was one of the celebrated Solari family, the son of Guineforo, and was already of some repute in Milan before he went to Russia. He worked with, and succeeded his father as architect on the Duomo, was constituted architect of all edifices belonging to the Duke of Denmark, to sneak out in the rain with a taper and reign the row of gas jets which had swept into darkness.

In the spring of 1490 Solari was invited to go to Moscow by the ambassador of Ivan and accepted the position of court architect at the then excellent wage of 10 rubles a month (about £10 in those days). The Granovitai Palata was almost his first undertaking and there is little doubt that the design was entirely his. It was last restored in 1882, but comparison with ancient manuscripts shows that its appearance has not been changed.

The little building has, therefore, beside its historic associations, one purely artistic. We have an Italian architect of no mean order deliberately adapting himself to the semi-barbaric requirements of the Muscovite taste and yet producing an altogether pleasing work.

Further, we are reminded thereby that certain Milanese architects played an important part in purifying and strengthening the

WOODROW WILSON'S PLACE IN HISTORY

Humanity, Not the President, Failed at Paris, Says General Smuts—Saving of League Is Seen as Great Accomplishment

The following article, prepared by Gen. C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, for The New York Evening Post, is republished by permission. Special interest attaches to the article in view of General Smuts having served with President Wilson on the League of Nations Commission at the Peace Conference.

PRETORIA, South Africa—It has been suggested that I should write a short estimate and appraisal of the work of President Wilson on the termination of his presidency of the United States of America. I feel I must comply with the suggestion. I feel I may not remain silent when there is an opportunity to say a word of appreciation for the work of one with whom I came into close contact at a great period and who rendered the most signal service to the great human cause.

There is a great saying of Mommsen (I believe) in reference to the close of Hannibal's career in failure and eclipse. "On those whom the gods love they lavish infinite joys and infinite sorrows." It has come back to my mind in reference to the close of Wilson's career. For a few brief moments he was not only the leader of the greatest state in the world; he was raised to far giddier heights and became the center of the world's hopes. And then he fell, misunderstood and rejected by his own people, and his great career closes apparently in signal and tragic defeat.

What is the explanation of this tremendous tragedy, which is not solely American, which closely concerns the whole world? Of course, there are purely American elements in the explanation which I am not competent to speak on. But besides the America, quarrel with President Wilson there is something to be said on the great matters in issue. On these I may be permitted to say a few words.

Position at Close of War

The position occupied by President Wilson in the world's imagination at the close of the great war and at the beginning of the Peace Conference was terrible in its greatness. It was a terrible position for any mere man to occupy. Probably to no human being in all history did the hopes, the aspirations of so many millions of his fellows turn with such poignant intensity as to him at the close of the war. At a time of the deepest darkness and despair, he had raised aloft a light to which all eyes had turned. He had spoken divine words of healing and consolation to a broken humanity. His lofty moral idealism seemed for a moment to dominate the brutal passions which had torn the old world asunder. And he was supposed to possess the secret which would remake the world on fairer lines. The peace which Wilson was bringing to the world was expected to be God's peace. Prussianism lay crushed; brute force had failed utterly. The moral character of the universe had been most singularly vindicated. There was a universal vague hope of a great moral peace, of a new world order arising visibly and immediately on the ruins of the old. This hope was not a mere superficial sentiment. It was the intense expression at the end of the war of the inner moral and spiritual force which had upborne the peoples during the dark night of the war and had served them to an effort almost beyond human strength. Surely, surely, God had been with them in that long night of agony. His was the victory; His should be the peace. And President Wilson was looked upon as the man to make this great peace. He had voiced the great ideals of the new order; his great utterances had become the contractual basis for the armistice and the peace. The idealism of Wilson would surely become the reality of the new order of things in the Peace Treaty.

Not a Wilson Peace

In this atmosphere of extravagant, almost frenzied expectation he arrived at the Paris Peace Conference. Without hesitation he plunged into that inferno of human passions. He went down into the Pit like a second Heracles to bring back the fair Alcestis of the world's desire. There were six months of agonized waiting, during which the world situation rapidly deteriorated. And then he emerged with the Peace Treaty. It was not a Wilson peace, and he made a fatal mistake in somehow giving the impression that the peace was in accord with his Fourteen Points and his various declarations. Not so the world had understood him. This was a Punic peace, the same sort of peace as the victor had dictated to the vanquished for thousands of years. It was not Alcestis, it was a haggard, unlovely woman with features distorted with hatred, greed, and selfishness, and the little child that the woman carried was scarcely noticed. Yet it was for the saving of the child that Wilson had labored until he was a physical wreck. Let our other great statesmen and leaders enjoy their well-earned honors for their unquestioned success at Paris. To Woodrow Wilson, the apparent failure, belongs the undying honor, which will grow with the growing centuries, of having saved the "little child that shall lead them yet." No other statesman but Wilson could have done it. And he did it.

People Did Not Understand

The people, the common people of all lands, did not understand the significance of what had happened. They saw only that hard, unlovely Prussian peace, and the great hope died in their hearts. The great dis-

illusionment took its place. The most receptive mood for a new start the world had been in for centuries passed away. Faith in their governors and leaders was largely destroyed, and the foundations of human government were shaken in a way which will be felt for generations. The Paris Peace lost an opportunity as unique as the great war itself. In destroying the moral idealism born of the sacrifices of the war it did almost as much as the war itself in shattering the structure of Western civilization.

And the odium for all this fell especially on President Wilson. Round

the ideal. As I said at the time, the real peace was still to come, and it could only come from a new spirit in the peoples themselves.

Covenant of League Saved

What was really saved at Paris was the child—the Covenant of the League of Nations. The political realists who had their eye on the loot were prepared—however reluctantly—to throw that innocent little sop to President Wilson and his fellow idealists. After all, there was not much harm in it. It threatened no present national interest, and it gave great pleasure to a number of good, unpractical people in most countries. Above all, President Wilson had to be conciliated, and this was the last and the greatest of the Fourteen Points on which he had set his heart and by which he was determined to stand or fall. And so he got his way. But it is a fact that only a man of his great power and influence and dogged determination could have carried the Covenant through that Peace Conference. Others had seen with him the great vision, others had perhaps given more thought to the elaboration of the great plan. But his was the power and the will that carried it through. The Covenant is Wilson's souvenir to the Mexican consulate-general here, the Mennonites now have 10 agents touring the agricultural sections of Mexico, and two in Mexico City, conferring with the departments of the interior and of development looking toward colonization on an extensive scale.

Future of the League

The honor is very great, indeed, for the Covenant is one of the great creative documents of human history. The Peace Treaty will fade into merciful oblivion, and its provisions will be gradually obliterated by the great human tides sweeping over the world. But the Covenant will stand as sure as fate. Forty-two nations gathered round it at the first meeting of the League at Geneva. And the day is not far off when all the free peoples of the world will gather round it. It must succeed, because there is no other way for the future of civilization. It does not realize the great hopes born of the war, but it provides the only method and instrument by which in the course of time those hopes can be realized. Speaking as one who has some right to speak on the fundamental conceptions, objects, and methods of the Covenant, I feel sure that most of the present criticism is based on misunderstandings. These misunderstandings will clear away, one by one the peoples still outside the Covenant will fall in behind this banner, under which the human race is going to march forward to triumphs of peaceful organization and achievement undreamt of by us children of an unhappier era. And the leader who, in spite of apparent failure, succeeded in inscribing his name on that banner has achieved the most enviable and enduring immortality. Americans of the future will yet proudly and gratefully rank him with Washington and Lincoln, and his fame will have a more universal significance than that.

REPORT CRITICIZES JUDGE LANDIS' COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was guilty of an impropriety in accepting the position of baseball arbiter, which was inconsistent with the full and adequate performance of his duties as a Judge, the House Judiciary subcommittee reported yesterday, with a recommendation that a full investigation of the impeachment charges made by B. F. Welty (D.), Representative from Ohio, be made at the special session of Congress.

The report of the subcommittee was invited by the full committee, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, reserving the right to file a minority report.

"I am in favor of going to the bottom of the matter and to the limit of the law in stopping any such practice as that which is reported in this case," asserted H. W. Sumners (D.), Representative from Texas.

The Dial bill, designed to prevent federal judges from engaging in outside occupations for compensation, was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Nathaniel B. Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, is cooperating with Mr. Welty in an effort to bring about the impeachment of Judge Landis.

JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As the result of an opinion expressing doubt as to the legal right of women to act as jurors in Massachusetts, given by the Boston corporation counsel to the election commissioners, a petition has been filed with the state Legislature to make jury service for women legal. The legislative committee on rules will first ask the Supreme Court if legislation is necessary and if it would be in conflict with the Constitution.

FRUIT PREFERENCE ASKED

KINGSTON, Jamaica—A proposal has been submitted to the Canadian Government to grant preference to Jamaican citrus fruits, as against imports from the United States. The matter is being backed by the British Government.

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MENNOMITES MAY ALSO GO TO MEXICO

Agents of the Colonists From Canada Are Now Looking for Favorable Sites—Concessions for 15,000 Persons Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Not all the Mennomites in Canada are preparing to move to Mississippi and Alabama; at least 15,000 of them are endeavoring now to arrange with the government of Mexico for lands in the cotton-producing belt of the states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. According to the "Diario Oficial"—the daily report of the actions of the various departments of the Mexican Government, copies of which have just arrived at the Mexican consulate-general here, the Mennomites now have 10 agents touring the agricultural sections of Mexico, and two in Mexico City, conferring with the departments of the interior and of development looking toward colonization on an extensive scale.

The "Diario Oficial" makes mention

merely of these facts, but the "Monitor," a daily newspaper of Mexico City, copies of which also have reached the local consulate-general, devote nearly two columns to the coming of the Mennomites, their attitude toward the federal and state governments, the attitude of these governments toward them, and the requests they have made of the two departments of the federal government. The "Monitor" says in part:

Ten Agents Picking Out Lands

"A large colony of Hollanders, better known as 'Mennomites,' is trying to obtain concessions for large tracts of land, preferably in the cotton-producing states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, or, if not enough of these lands are available, in the sugar and corn country on the southwestern coast of the republic, in the states of Sinaloa, Tepic and Guerrero. The would-be colonists are represented in the capital (Mexico City) by Homer Dyes and Robert Tate, and have 10 other agents, agricultural experts, who have been touring the farming states of the republic for about two months, picking out lands suitable for immediate colonization."

Here follows a considerable discussion of the origin of the Mennomites, their creed, and some mention of the objections which have been raised to their settlement in the southern states of the United States. No comment is made on their coming to Mexico, and the article continues:

"According to Messrs. Dyes and Tate, who spoke with reporters of the 'Monitor' at the offices of the Department of the Interior, their people ask freedom from military service, which, by the way, is granted to all foreigners in Mexico by the constitution; religious freedom, which also is not only granted, but enforced by the supreme law of the nation; the right to establish and maintain their own schools and educate their own children therein, to which they were told that there is no objection; and, lastly, guaranteed titles to tracts of land totaling approximately 50,000 hectares (about 100,000 acres)—for which they announced themselves ready to pay cash, provided the titles are clear and they are given guarantees of protection from armed disturbances."

"In the past four years the item has cost the government something like \$5,000,000. The Department of Agriculture has repeatedly declared that it was a complete waste of good money, and that this money could be easily spent on investigations that would redound to the public good, but the department spoke without regard to political potentiality of 'free seeds.' This is perhaps the most culpable piece of hubris of which Congress is annually guilty."

"What a spectacle," exclaimed Senator Kenyon yesterday, "is presented by the Senate. Here we have the great naval appropriations bill laid aside in favor of free seeds. We are told that the international situation is grave, that the naval situation is urgent, and yet here is the Senate discussing this cheap free seeds question, which in the last four years has cost the Treasury more than \$5,000,000. It would seem that there are men in Congress who care more for free seeds than they do for their own salvation. The whole thing is cheap. It discredits Congress and it looks the Treasury."

"If there ever was a time in the world when the farmers needed free seeds it is now," urged Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama.

"It is a symbol to the farmers that we are thinking," Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, declared.

So members of Congress will have their "free seeds"—and as Mr. Kenyon would say, this hoary headed graft

goes marching on at a cost of \$1,000,000 a year to the Treasury.

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Hearing on Massachusetts Prohibition Code Held—Opponents Resorts to Arguments on Merits of the Dry Law

Prohibition Argued

"Much of the argument of the re-

monstrants" declared Mr. Kneeland

in rebuttal for the petitioners, "is

based upon the iniquities of the prohi-

bition law. That is not the issue; the

question we ask is, 'Is such legisla-

tion necessary?' We contend that it

is, first on the ground that we must

put our laws straight with those of

"ONLY ONE SIDE," SAYS CITY DOCTOR

Propriety of Quarantining Alleged "Typhoid Carrier" Undebatable, He Asserts, and Points to 16 Similar Cases

This is the third article on the struggle of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," for liberty from the custody of the health commissioner of Chicago. Previous articles appeared in the issues of February 25 and March 2.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"What do you want, to stir up a controversy on this thing for?" demanded Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, for a statement of the position of the health department in regard to Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," who was seized without a warrant or legal process of any kind, thrown into a hospital, released on a writ of habeas corpus, and for 14 months has been fighting for her liberty.

"Mrs. Barmore," said Dr. Robertson, "is only one of 17 carriers we have under quarantine. We are doing it to protect the public—that is all there is to it."

"Will you give me a list of the other 16 cases?" asked the representative.

"For what purpose? So you can rouse up some more trouble? No, indeed."

"The facts are all that is wanted," Dr. Robertson was assured. "You know, there are two sides to every public question."

"There is only one side to this question, and it is undebatable!" shouted Dr. Robertson. "You are foolish to talk that way."

Livelihood Taken Away

Formerly self-supporting from the operation of their boarding house, Mrs. Barmore and her disabled husband are today dependent upon what their two sons, living distant, can spare from their own heavy family responsibilities, and upon the charity of friends. Mrs. Barmore must not prepare food for other people as long as she lives, according to health department rules, and roomers will not come to her house while quarantine placards are posted over the doors. Mrs. Barmore said she never worked outside of her home in her life, but since all her former means of livelihood have been taken from her, she has been offered employment by her neighbors, only to be forbidden by the health department to accept it.

"Why is Mrs. Barmore denied employment in a housework when her neighbors offer it to her?" Dr. Robertson was asked.

"Her neighbors can employ her if they will be immunized, submit to vaccination," said Dr. Robertson.

"They won't do that, so what can she do for a living?"

"She can go to the county poor house. What are you trying to do, stir up a lot of sympathy for this woman? Why should a great paper like The Christian Science Monitor make a big fuss over this case, when it is only one among a large number? We have never had any trouble over the other cases."

Strict Rules Imposed

Mrs. Barmore told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she lived in daily dread that she would be taken from her husband and isolated, as she understood the health department had the power to do, at some unknown locality within seven miles of the city limits, for the remainder of her life if the health commissioner so decided.

"She will not be taken from her home and isolated unless she violates the rules we have given for her conduct," said Dr. Robertson. A copy of the rules of the state Department of Public Health, which Dr. Robertson prescribed for Mrs. Barmore, was given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Penalty for violation," said the rules, "a fine of not more than \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both."

"Now here is my statement," said Dr. Robertson. "If you will take it and print it as a whole, it will do some good. But if you break it all up, and surround each part with a lot of pre-arranged remarks, it will do a lot of harm."

Dr. Robertson's Statement

Following is Dr. Robertson's statement complete. First, however, it should be known that Mrs. Barmore disputes numerous statements made in regard to the five cases listed, and that no attempt was made to prove these cases in court.

"Mrs. Barmore," said the statement, "has been classified as a typhoid carrier by this department, and therefore, comes under the rules and regulations as adopted by the state Department of Health. It will be necessary for her to adhere to the same as long as she remains a typhoid carrier. The typhoid bacillus has been isolated from this woman's dejecta, and the following people who were living at the Barmore's home were diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever."

"Matthew Thulien boarded with Mrs. Barmore and contracted typhoid fever in June, 1919, which was shortly after he came to her home."

"John Kornahan, a boarder at Mrs. Barmore's several months previous to being taken sick. He contracted typhoid fever in January, 1919."

"D. A. Barmore, son of Mrs. Barmore, visited his mother for a few days in July, 1919. A few days after this visit he returned to Joliet and developed what he called pleuro-typhoid. He positively denies having had typhoid fever. This is an interesting diagnosis. Dr. E. J. Higgins, commissioner of health, Joliet,

Illinois, informs this office that Dr. Adelman pronounced Mr. Barmore as suffering from typhoid fever.

"Mildred Miller lived at Mrs. Barmore's from July to September, 1919. She was taken sick with typhoid fever, September 9, 1919.

"William Edwards lived at Mrs. Barmore's from 1917 to September 10, 1919. He was diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever during September, 1919.

"I am inclosing herewith also, a copy of an opinion rendered by the Hon. Judge Joseph Sabath, in which will be recited precedent for this action.

"Respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN DILL ROBERTSON
"Commissioner of Health."

Statements Denied

According to Mrs. Barmore, who was interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Thulien had typhoid fever two years before he came to board with her, and he never took his meals at her house. If there was any such thing as a "carrier," she said, he was probably the one, as she has never in her life suffered from the fever. Kornahan, she said, had the influenza, according to the diagnosis of his own doctor. Her son never had typhoid, she declared, but had the influenza, almost a month after he went back to Joliet. Mr. Edwards, she said, left her house six weeks before he was afflicted.

CANADIAN POLITICAL HORIZON CLOUDED

Government Majority Expected to Be Very Narrow and the Premier May Only Come Through With Small Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The demand for a general election embodied in the "no confidence" amendment to the address, moved by W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Opposition, will not be acceded to by the government, provided it can command a majority when the division occurs.

Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and his followers claim to possess a full and complete mandate to carry on the business of the country, until such time as the decennial census has been held, and a redistribution of the federal seats brought about. Preparations are already being made for the taking of the census, and redistribution is planned for the next session of Parliament.

That the government majority will be about the narrowest by which any government for many years has succeeded in retaining office is generally admitted. A steady process of attrition in the government ranks has been going on since the armistice. In 1917, Sir Robert Borden faced Parliament with a majority of over 80. His successor, Mr. Meighen, will be fortunate if he comes through his first division with a majority of a dozen. While western members would like to postpone an election until after redistribution, the history of purchases by the War Department as evidence of the extent to which speculation and manipulation were carried on and the extent to which some firms carried the profiteering instinct.

Holding for Reconsignment
Speaking of general practices which caused chaos in the industry, the New York Senator said:

"Coal transportation became a matter of speculative profit. Car numbers were bought and sold, priority orders were bought and sold, and coal cars were held at terminals until the railroad terminals were blocked to other traffic and to legitimate coal business as well. The speculative elements secured possession of a large tonnage of coal, moving it into terminals and holding it there under demurrage for reconsignment, shipments changing hands from one speculator to another without the coal being unloaded."

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Resignation of the Alternative

Whether Mr. Meighen will decide that his small majority is a sufficient mandate for carrying on is, of course, a matter for conjecture. In the event of his deciding otherwise, his course would be to resign, and advise the Governor-General to name his successor for the formation of a Cabinet. That successor would probably be Mr. King, and having formed his Cabinet it would be the duty of Mr. King to dissolve Parliament and go to the country. From present indications, however, the government will carry on.

In the meantime the Prime Minister has endeavored to draw opposition members into a discussion on the tariff, and a declaration of policy. In the speech from the throne the most important paragraph is that which sets forth the intention of the government to revise the tariff, and which expounds the policy which will guide the government in that revision, namely the policy of protection. Opposition members, however, refuse to be drawn, the leader of the Liberals holding that the only issue before the House is whether the government has any warrant or mandate for continuing its power. He denies the right of the administration, under the circumstances, to make any revision whatsoever.

Laurier Policy Deserted

A notable feature of the debate was the speech of L. J. Gauthier, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, and a former strong adherent of the Liberal Party. Mr. Gauthier spoke from the "desert wilderness of no-man's land," and announced to the House and the country that he had severed his allegiance to his former friends, and proposed in the future to devote his attention toward the task of bringing Quebec out of her present "isolation."

He predicted that the "solid Liberal Bloc" could not long endure, and that it was in the interests of Quebec and of Canada generally that it should be smashed. He declared that the "so-called Liberals" of Quebec had gone back upon the safe protectionism of Laurier, to play with free trade. The Farmers' Party he designated as Communists.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Of 94 women who took the civil service examinations for policewomen 25 were passed and their names will be placed on the lists of those who are eligible for appointment to the police forces of the cities they represent.

COAL BILL PLEA BY MR. CALDER

New York Senator Asserts Need of Supervision of Industry to Protect the Consumers From Manipulation by Handlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In a final effort to convince the United States Senate that the "public interest" demands supervision of the coal industry in such a way as to protect the consumers from the manipulations of the producers and jobbers, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the committee on production and reconstruction, made a strong bid yesterday for passage of the bill recently reported from the Manufacturers Committee.

Senator Calder declared that the facts revealed in the course of the investigations clearly proved that the general welfare demanded some form of government supervision of the coal industry and that the manner in which the producers and jobbers had dealt with the public indicated that they certainly could not be intrusted with guardianship of the public interest.

"Here in Washington the National Coal Association, which collects from its members annually in the neighborhood of \$400,000, spending a very large part of this for legal services and propaganda, has secured an injunction against the Federal Trade Commission in the Maynard case, preventing them from obtaining information concerning the production of coal, on the theory, among others, that the production of coal is an intrastate matter.

"The leadership of the association has used a large part of the great funds collected from the operators to influence by propaganda and to fight by lawsuits and injunctions any agency of government that attempts to enforce the rights of the public to information or to adequate protection against profiteering.

"The time has come," Senator Calder said, "when the regulation of coal is as essential as the regulation of water, which is being regulated in detail by every community in the land."

Findings Summarized

The New York Senator summarized the findings of the committee on production and reconstruction. He declared that they showed clearly that there was no real shortage of coal in 1920 and that the difficulties encountered were largely due to unscientific and costly manipulation of coal by those who handled this basic necessity. The bill just introduced, he said, merely provides for placing accurate information before the public, but while the National Coal Association declares its willingness to submit the facts, it is nevertheless fighting the bill.

"What then do they object to in the program of information?" the Senator asked. "Nothing, as I see it, except the fact that they, the interested parties, will not be the sole arbiters of what information is gathered or what information is given out; nor the manner in which it is compiled and the interpretation of its details."

Senator Calder declared that the National Coal Association was spending hundreds of thousands of dollars here in Washington alone to carry on its propaganda in the interest of the coal producers. Such an agency, he added, could hardly be intrusted with the task of giving the kind of information required in a matter so vital as coal.

The Senator dwelt at length on the history of purchases by the War Department as evidence of the extent to which speculation and manipulation were carried on and the extent to which some firms carried the profiteering instinct.

Holding for Reconsignment

Speaking of general practices which caused chaos in the industry, the New York Senator said:

"Coal transportation became a matter of speculative profit. Car numbers were bought and sold, priority orders were bought and sold, and coal cars were held at terminals until the railroad terminals were blocked to other traffic and to legitimate coal business as well. The speculative elements secured possession of a large tonnage of coal, moving it into terminals and holding it there under demurrage for reconsignment, shipments changing hands from one speculator to another without the coal being unloaded."

"The public utilities paid enormous sums of money for coal in order to keep running, sometimes bidding outrageous prices for coal held in terminals, in order to relieve conditions existing and permitting other coal to come in. Coal shipments moved in circles around the terminals in New Jersey or were reconsigned to distant points, possibly several times. These conditions tied up railroad equipment, the rail and terminal facilities and created shortages and artificial demands. Prices soared to an outrageous extent, especially at tidewater points, where the influence of export demand was felt."

No Actual Coal Shortage

A review of the year shows that no coal shortage actually existed; that the country produced 556,563,000 tons of bituminous coal during the year 1920, compared with 458,063,000 tons during the year 1919, and that in spite of the strikes, and priority orders, which always decreases the tonnage movement of railroads, they carried more tonnage in the year 1920 than in any previous year. The railroads averaged to move 191,000 cars of bituminous coal weekly in the year 1920, as compared with 154,000 cars

weekly in the year 1919; so that there was no actual transportation or coal shortage.

"The misuse of the transportation facilities by the coal industry, to whom priorities were given at the expense of the general industry of the country and the domestic consumers of coal, was unfortunate, the abuse even extending to the abrogation of contracts."

Referring to the activities of the National Coal Association, Senator Calder added:

"Nothing more impressed me in the hearings on coal by the special committee on reconstruction than the fact that in the face of the coal crisis that has distressed and outraged the country during the past year, the great organized power of the coal operators, through the leaders of the National Association, has stubbornly maintained the position that the mining and distribution of coal is a 'private business.'

Large Sums Spent

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POSSIBLE CHANGES IN COLONIAL OFFICE

Proposal Has Been Made to Designate Department "Imperial Office" Headed by Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The history of the Colonial Office is the history of the British Empire. Mr. Winston Churchill's new appointment should suit even that imaginative, versatile, and many-petaled of the government, for it is a department of state redolent with the romance of the growth of Britain's might and power, and its activities extend to every corner of the seven seas. Every race, every clime, and every form of government is represented by one or other of the units which form what is loosely called, for want of a better phrase, the British Empire, and problems the most complex, bearing in every conceivable subject, have to be settled from time to time by the historic office in Downing Street.

As showing the versatility of the department, it is interesting to recall the words of Mr. Harcourt, when Secretary of State for the Colonies. Speaking at the Imperial Institute, he said: "In these days the Colonial Office has more the attributes of an immense trading and administrative concern than those of earlier days, when it was a mere machine of government. My days and nights are spent in the study of the details of railway construction, with a desire that the smallest sum of money may lay the largest number of miles of track in the fewest possible days. I am a coal and oil miner in Nigeria; a gold miner in Guiana; I seek timber in one colony, oil and nuts in another; cacao in a third; copra and copal, sisal and hemp, cotton and so forth, are common objects of my daily care."

A Long History

Like most British institutions, the Colonial Office has a history going back through the centuries, for it was on July 4 (a momentous date in colonial affairs), 1690, that an order-in-council appointed a committee of the Privy Council to look after the "plantations" and on December 1 of that year, by letters patent, was created a Council of Foreign Plantations, which was unit in 1782 to the Council of Trade, the combined bodies being known as the Council of Trade and Plantations. One hundred and twenty-two years later this council ceased to control colonial matters, and is now known as the Board of Trade. In the meantime, however, it had certain vicissitudes, and its duties were transferred back to the Privy Council in 1877 and it became temporarily defunct.

It once more became an active body in 1895 and in 1920 was going strong with a personnel which consisted of six members of Parliament, who received emoluments amounting to £1000 a year each. This was, of course, long before ordinary members of Parliament were paid salaries. India was placed in charge of the department in 1748 until 1784, and the year 1768 saw the appointment of the first Secretary of State for the Colonies, when the Earl of Hillsborough, afterward the Marquis of Downshire, filled the important position. When England was bereft of her great American colonies in 1782, the council, and the new Secretary of State's department, were closed, and it was arranged for a committee of the Privy Council to resume the responsibility for the duties which remained.

Fusion of Functions

During the interregnum, pending the setting up of the committee, affairs relating to the colonies were placed in the hands of the home department, which ran imperial matters with the aid of a section called the plantations branch. On this time in the history of the British Empire, it may be said that England's colonial prestige was at its lowest ebb. In 1801 the colonies and war were joined into one office, and Lord Hobart, afterward the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was appointed Secretary of State for the War and Colonial departments. This fusion of the two functions seemed to imply, perhaps, that the existence of colonists led to war.

Since 1854, when a separate War Secretary was appointed, the colonies attained the dignity of being represented by their own Secretary of State, who was left untrammelled to deal with the many and important questions involved. Many different secretaries have since piloted the affairs of their department with varying success; but from the administrative point of view no great changes occurred until quite recently, when in 1907 the office was divided into the dominions, the crown colonies, and general divisions. In 1915, the now historic premises in Downing Street were first occupied by the department.

Ancient in Tradition

Mr. Churchill comes to an office ancient in tradition, and the development of which has progressed with the successful imperial policy of Great Britain, which has resulted in the practically peaceful acquisition of a great portion of the earth's fairest and most fruitful lands. He succeeds to a long line of distinguished and honorable names, among which that of Joseph Chamberlain stands out in bold relief. This will not be Mr. Churchill's first acquaintance with the Colonial Office, for in 1906, when the Liberal Party was returned to power by an overwhelming majority, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, under Lord Elgin as Secretary of State. Although nominally in a subordinate position, the fact of his chief being in the House of Lords, and himself in the Commons, enabled him to represent

the colonies in the Commons, and through his forceful personality he dominated the position.

There are many reports current as to the future constitution and functions of the Colonial Office. It has been proposed, in view of the enhanced status acquired by the dominions, to designate the department the "Imperial Office" and its parliamentary chief, "Secretary of State for Imperial Affairs." It has also been stated that the dominions division of the office will be constituted as a separate department under the Lord President of the Council, at the present time, Mr. Balfour. It has further been announced that the vexed questions connected with Mesopotamia and Palestine will be controlled by the Colonial Office. Everything in this connection will probably be settled at the Imperial conference this year, when the dominion prime ministers will meet under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George.

Imagination Demanded

One thing the dominions do demand in the Colonial Secretary, and that is imagination, which so many of the occupants of this exalted post have seemingly so conspicuously lacked. Mr. Chamberlain was preeminent with his broad outlook and lofty ideals in regard to the privileges and responsibilities of empire. His slogan "Think imperially" evoked an immediate response from every part of the Empire. Mr. Churchill, it is believed, will not fail in regard to this characteristic, and the only question is, will it lead him too far? The new Secretary of State for the Colonies has the ball at his feet, and it is felt that if he is able to temper his impetuosity with sound judgment, there is little doubt but that his term of office will be a conspicuous success.

EARLY RECORD OF A BURNS GATHERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—On January 25 last, Robert Burns dinners were held all over Scotland and also in many parts of the world overseas where Scotsmen gathered. At one of the gatherings held in Edinburgh, reference was made to one of the earliest of such celebrations, which took place over 100 years ago, and a report, taken from the Scotsman of February 8, 1817, was read, showing that on January 25 of that year, a few of Burns' admirers in Edinburgh met "to pay tribute to the memory of a man whose genius will be revered as long as the name of Scotland is dear to a human bosom."

The report proceeds thus: "The cloth being removed after a very excellent dinner, John Wilson Esq., Advocate, the chairman, addressed the meeting for 10 minutes in a strain of eloquence so overpowering that there was not a dry eye in the room, and though several skilled shorthand reporters were present, not one of them seemed inclined or felt it possible, to attempt the exercise of his art. "The impression of his speech will long be felt; but it is impossible by an effort of memory to give any conception of the enthusiasm, feeling and glowing expression evinced on this occasion. A congeniality of feeling, as well as purpose, animated the meeting throughout; every one bore his part, and acted as if the hilarity of the company had depended upon himself." The eloquent orator, who so touched the hearts of his audience, is believed to have been John Wilson, who afterward became Professor Wilson, and was known by the pen name of "Christopher North." He was a member of the Scottish bar.

DANISH INDUSTRIAL CRISIS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Representatives of industries from all parts of Denmark attended a meeting at Copenhagen recently over which H. Prior, chairman of the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, presided. It was stated that the continual recurrence of the wages question was international, and the point had now been reached when the consumer could no longer keep pace with the high cost of production. Capital in industry had made its sacrifices by accepting lower profits and the wage earners' turn had now come to help in reducing the cost of production. One method of assistance would be to revise the customs duties.

The serious character of the industrial crisis was increased by unemployment. Agriculture could not absorb more labor as from 1890 to 1911, 460,000 land workers had been discharged, 300,000 of whom had found employment in the towns while the remainder had emigrated. Industry did not ask for additional protection from the state beyond the customs, but it did want to maintain the state ante bellum as regards the economic basis of industry.

Mr. Langkjaer, chairman of the Employers' Association, addressing the meeting, spoke against the eight-hour day. He said that even in countries where the eight-hour day had been established by legislation, there was strong opposition to the ratification of the maximum working day clause in the Washington convention. The Danish delegates at Washington had to agree to this only to avoid a more far-reaching claim.

COMMUNITY BUILDING PROGRAM
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—In an effort to relieve the local shortage of houses and ameliorate the rental situation, the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a movement to interest banks, trust companies and real estate firms in a community program of building, designed to offer accommodations for the permanent population of the city of Honolulu.

A BOLSHEVIK'S VIEW OF ENTENTE POLICY

Mr. Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Complains That Entente Cannot Be Brought to State Any Definite Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The disputed clauses in the draft Russian trade agreement, concerning propaganda, gold, and the status of officials and agents, are really bound up with the questions of general peace and recognition of the Soviet Government. Consequently some comments on these matters, made a little while ago by Mr. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when in Moscow, are of special interest now that the trade negotiations have reached a critical stage.

The representative had been made aware that two schools of thought were striving for dominance in the councils of the Soviet Government. One, contending that no trust whatever could be put in the word of the entente, pressed for a purely eastern policy, including propaganda, and measures to create every possible difficulty for the entente and Great Britain in particular. The other, believing that only by a speedy restoration of the economic life of Russia could the permanence of the government be assured, wished to gain peace and a resumption of trade with the western world. To this school there was reason to believe that Mr. Lenin, Mr. Tchitcherin, Mr. Kamenev, and the chief men in the Supreme Council of Economy belonged. At that time they were well in the ascendant.

Sheer Opportunism

Mr. Tchitcherin first complained that the entente could not be brought to state any definite proposals. "They parry," he said, "policy of sheer opportunism. They wish to be ready for any turn of events." This brought him to his main point. "It is obvious from this," he said, "that trade with the West cannot be resumed on a satisfactory basis until a full and stable peace is secured. There must be a definite policy one way or the other. All the issues must be discussed and settled."

"Until peace is obtained," the Foreign Minister observed, "demobilization cannot be brought about, and until we can turn in security from war to peace activities it is impossible to reorganize transport and collect at the frontiers the various stores of goods which may be available for export. My view is that it is as much against the interests of the western countries as it is against those of Russia to be deprived of trade intercourse. Events more and more compel peace. Europe cannot afford war, and Madding forces will bring the gravest consequences to western civilization. But full freedom of movement for traders is necessary if commerce is to be restored and you cannot have this without peace."

Independent Turkey Needed

Mr. Tchitcherin suggested that an independent Turkey and an independent Armenia were indispensable to full peace, and he declared that it was the object of the Soviet Government to secure peace and agreement between these countries. He also declared that the integrity of Azerbajian and the Transbaikalian Republic would have to be secured against aggression, and that freedom from Japanese attacks in Siberia must be guaranteed.

The Foreign Minister also discussed the propaganda question frankly. "In view of the entente attitude and its constant support of the counter revolutions," he said, "the Soviet Government has held itself free to support any other nationalist movement. So far, however, this freedom has been used with discretion and restraint, and a peace settlement would alter the whole situation. The question whether the hands of the Soviet Government should be bound in this matter of propaganda against Great Britain is one entirely for decision at a peace conference.

A Question of Policy

"On the other hand if peace is continually denied, the Russian Government must hold itself free to use its power and influence in the way most advantageous to itself. If it is to be cut off from the West the best possible use must be made of relations with the East. If peace had been made two years ago the British would still have been in Baku controlling the Caspian, and might have retained influence in Siberia. All that is lost, and if the same policy is persisted in, Russia's policy must harden still more. Whether we are to have a western peace with an accommodation in the East, or whether we are to be driven to a purely eastern policy depends entirely on the entente."

These views of Mr. Tchitcherin were emphatically endorsed by Mr. Kamenev also, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Tchitcherin has now addressed a further lengthy communication replying to Lord Curzon's note regarding the draft of the proposed trade agreement between Great Britain and Russia, which Mr. Krassin submitted to his government for consideration on his recent arrival in Moscow. The main obstacle to signing the agreement in its present form, Mr. Tchitcherin points out, is the fact that the preamble is not clearly worded, and further political negotiations will be necessary before the agreement can lead to the desired results. Mr. Tchitcherin denies that the Russian Government has sent troops into Persia or Asia Minor; nor has the Russian Government, he states, created a revolution in Bokhara or attempted to conclude a treaty with Afghanistan with the view to causing the rising of tribes on the frontier of India.

These false rumors and misunderstandings, he says, are unavoidable until both governments come together for an exhaustive discussion.

Britain's Hostile Attitude

Mr. Tchitcherin draws the attention of the British Government to the fact that it continues its hostile policy toward Russia in Persia and in the Caucasus as well as in Asia Minor. Ten entente governments, he further states, are continually attempting to provoke actions that are threatening the safety of Russia and Azerbajian, while British and French vessels are attacking Russian ships in the Black Sea.

The main points of objection to Lord Curzon's note, according to a detailed report appearing in the London Daily Herald, are in relation to Asia Minor, Persia and Afghanistan, where Mr. Tchitcherin demands reciprocal treatment by both governments. The seizure of Russian gold in relation to the Sagar case, which went against the Soviet Government, is another point that has to be cleared up, as well as the question of general debts of previous Russian governments, all reference to which must be removed. After receiving a favorable answer to these three amendments, the negotiations of Mr. Krassin with the British Government will be continued.

NEW BRITISH RULE FOR AUTOMOBILES

In Future Official Licenses Must Be Exhibited on Conspicuous Place on Near Side of Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On February 1 the new regulations by which every motor vehicle in Great Britain has to carry an official license, exhibited in a conspicuous position on the near side of the car, lorry, or motor cycle as the case may be, came into force. The original order provided for the fixing of the license card "on, or attached to, the windscreen, on the outside of the fore portion of the vehicle in line with the driver's seat or, in the case of a heavy motor car or locomotive, in line with the footplate"; and visible at all times, by daylight, to an observer standing at the near side of the vehicle—whether the vehicle is moving or stationary.

Considerable difficulty having been experienced in the application of this regulation to particular vehicles, the Ministry of Transport recently substituted the following wording which, apart from the information conveyed, deserves quoting as an example of official circumspection: "The position in which the license is to be carried on the vehicle shall be: On the near side of the vehicle facing towards the near side of the road and not less than 2 feet 6 inches from the ground level between two parallel lines, the first drawn vertically through the rearmost part of the driving seat or cab (or, where no such fitting exists, the footplate), and the second drawn vertically 6 inches in front of the base of the front glass windscreen where fitted, or where no such windscreen is fitted through a point 4 feet forward of the first line. Motor Cycles Included

"Provided that, in the case of a vehicle fitted with a front glass windscreen extending across the vehicle from the near side, the license may be carried facing either forward or backward on the near (left) lower corner of the glass of such windscreen, or within 2 inches of the glass either in front or behind it, and so as to be visible through the glass either from in front or from behind."

In the case of motor cycles, side-car outfitts, or "scooters," the license must be carried in a conspicuous position on the near side of the vehicle so as to be clearly visible at all times by daylight to a person standing on the near side of the vehicle whether such vehicle is moving or stationary. The license cards issued are either square or circular in shape and need not be fixed in a holder, provided that it is rendered waterproof by some other method. There has been much complaint on the ground that this regulation will destroy the appearance of many cars, and the concession of allowing the card to be affixed flat to the windscreen instead of facing to the side has met with more general approval.

Driving Tests Considered

The authorities now have under consideration the institution of driving tests. As the regulations stand at present, of course, any person over 17 years of age, either man or woman, may take out a license to drive a motor vehicle simply by paying 5s. to the local licensing authority. The same is the case whether the applicant intends to drive a 5-ton lorry or a motor "scooter," and no certificate or declaration of competency is required. The danger involved in this method is obvious, and mishaps to crowded charabancs during the past season have emphasized the need for reform.

What is feared by many motorists, however, is the introduction of hasty and inadequate legislation which will inevitably have to be modified until it becomes an irksome burden to the already much-regulated motorist. It is doubtful if a single test on the first application will prove satisfactory, because a person capable of driving a powerful car one year may, for various reasons, prove incapable when the license is renewable a year later. The alternative is a much sterner application of the law against driving.

"It may also turn out convenient for the Dail, without withdrawing its

IRISH HOME RULE PLAN CRITICIZED

Condemned on Ground It Is Removal of Act of Union, Which May Be Considered Pact Between England and Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Col. Maurice Moore, in a letter to the press, presents some points regarding the new Home Rule scheme which, he says, "should give pause to the English constitutionalist, who may be taken as believing in the validity of the Act of Union as a pact between the two nations." Col. Moore undoubtedly seems to prove that the measure is nothing more nor less than a repudiation of the union. He states:

"Constitutionally the power of Parliament at Westminster to make laws for Ireland has no basis outside the Act of Union, and whereas, certain vital clauses of the treaty have been deliberately violated by the Parliament of England, not only without the consent of the Irish people, but without the consent of a single Irish representative, therefore whatever basis of law it may or may not have had in past times, the Act of Union is clearly without validity in the present or future."

Colonel Moore concludes thus: "After the existence of 120 years, during which time innumerable evils have been inflicted on Ireland, the Act of Union, carried into effect, in the first place, against the will of the Irish people, has now been admitted by every party in the state to be unworkable, and has at last been repealed by the representatives of Great Britain in the English Parliament."

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY FORMED IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Norwegian Socialist oppositional group has formed its own party, bearing the name "Norwegian Social-Democratic Labor Party." The "Arbeiderpolitisk" will be its central organ. All Socialists not agreeing with the Moscow resolutions and not wishing to be members of the Third International are invited to join the party.

The new party will continue the radical policy of the Norwegian Labor Party, and will, above all, aim at a speedy organic socialization of the economic life. The party will take part in the elections in the autumn.

A majority (9) of the socialistic group in the Storthing has joined the new party, the minority (6) forming a separate group. The conservative press has hailed the party with delight, as the creator of purer lines. It points out the great difficulties it will have in spite of the fact that the most eminent socialistic politicians have joined it, the new electoral system will give all the influence to the oldest and best organized parties at the coming elections.

The Socialistic press received the news with mingled feelings. One organ states: "A new Labor Party. How foolish! They are people who sit down and will do nothing more. The existence of the party depends upon its making friends with the commonalty. The more it is favored by those in power, the less it will be trusted by the workers." Another organ foretells a fight with the new party, which will become a greater danger to the Labor movement than the commonality.

MARINE STRIKE MAY AWAKEN TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—The interruption of the passenger service between Tasmania and Victoria at the Christmas season, through the strike of marine stewards, has caused pressure to be put on the Tasmanian government to procure a passenger steamer of its own, it being held that the vessel could be run under special conditions that would render a strike practically impossible.

Sir Walter Lee, the Premier, replying to the request which was made by a very influential deputation, said they should not be under any delusion that state ownership would solve the strike problem. The only solution was the determination of the question whether the Commonwealth and state governments were to continue to allow the unions to hold up the business and social life of the community by adopting these methods, or whether they were going to see that the means of communication from one part of the Commonwealth to the other were to be kept open at all costs. Whether that would be done without a revolution he did not know, but they were getting near to a crisis.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning. The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE DATIST CABINET

No Other Government in Spain, With Slender Exception of a Maurist, Is Possible Without Holding a General Election

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The solution to the remarkable political crisis with which Madrid has been convulsed in recent days is best expressed by the statement that Edward Dato, the Prime Minister, had to go through with it.

He had hoped that he would have been spared the trial in its most acute form, that is to say that he would not have been set to govern with a purely Datist administration, with a somewhat doubtful majority in the Congress and with intensely bitter opposition directed against him from practically every quarter. He had particularly hoped that by forcing this crisis he would have received guarantees of support from some quarters that had shown more or less opposition. He failed, and he had to go on just as he was, with the single exception that he changed his Finance Minister for the pacification of the functionaries in the Finance Department, who, having stopped their strike when the government resigned, would perhaps have been disposed to renew it when the same government took up its sad task again. If the minister who had disturbed their equanimity, Dominguez Pascual, had not been removed.

Mr. Dato did not come out of the crisis so well as he had expected. When all the upset and the excitement and the consideration of possibilities were cleared away, it was perceived that the final result was the determination to "reconstruct" the Dato cabinet, though what need there was for reconstruction just because the clerks had been angry with the Finance Minister was not easy to understand. It was, indeed, a phrase used in some sort of palliation or excuse, to be indicative in some vague way of the suggestion that terrible things had happened, and that nothing could ever be again as it was before; but a day or so later, when the results of the adventures in reconstruction became known, it was found that there had indeed been none, and the only change was the inevitable one of a substitution for Dominguez Pascual with his inflexible determination to have his hundred new inspectors in the Finance Department whether the old officials liked the idea or not.

The New Finance Minister

There reigned in his stead as Finance Minister, Don Manuel Arguelles, who is now to high ministerial office, but by no means lacking in good experience of a kind that may serve him well. When he first entered the Cortes in 1907 as deputy for Infiesto he showed a marked inclination to the specialized study of economic and industrial matters and devoted himself keenly for a time to work on the committees of maritime organizations and naval armaments. Some time later he became Director General of the Public Debt, and then Undersecretary at the Finance Department. It is from this latter position that he moved forward to the office of Finance Minister.

He is a capable man with youth on his side, but he had a difficult and in some respects an almost impossible task before him in dealing satisfactorily with national finance while the government and parliament are constituted as they are, and the additional discouragement that in spite of all that has been done to fortify its position, the Dato ministry cannot be regarded as anything but extremely insecure.

Possible Solutions

When Mr. Dato delivered his resignation to the King and insisted upon it, there seemed to be four dimly possible solutions. One, and the least likely, was that Don Antonio Maura might be persuaded to take over the business of government. The obvious objection to this idea, and the one indeed that really prohibited any alternative to the Dato Government, was that the Congress had been specially prepared for the latter, and with its overwhelming Dato representation, to the minimization of all other, was not an instrument for government by any other party. Mr. Maura in these days, full of many disillusionments, is less and less disposed to plunge into the governmental fray again, and less than ever without a proper Congress, for he had enough of trying to govern with a majority against him last time. The second alternative was that the Maurists might link up with the Datis and collaborate with them in a mixed Conservative ministry.

This again was not a likely contingency, for the Maurists would still be without their full parliamentary support, while the body of the party felt bitterly against the Datis and were not in the least disposed to assist them in their difficulties. The third alternative, put forward strongly by the "Correspondencia Militar" and some other organs, was that General Martinez Andino might be brought along from Barcelona, where he is presently Civil Governor, and appointed Premier with a policy of stern repression of the terrorism which is becoming very bad again in all parts of Spain, in the same way that he was applying it at Barcelona. The fourth alternative was simply that Mr. Dato should continue in office and do the best he could.

A "Faked-Up" Cortes

No alternative government, with the highly slender exception of a Maurist, was possible without another general election since this Cortes has been faked up specially for the Datis interests and will serve no others.

JAPANESE POETRY CONTEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Writing in the peculiar style rigidly adhered to for the last 14 centuries, an American woman, Mrs. Charles Burnett, has carried off poetical honors in the Empire of Japan by having her 31-syllable poem selected as one of the 15 best out of the 17,000 submitted to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan in His Majesty's annual New Year's poetry contest.

Mrs. Burnett, who is the wife of Col. Charles Burnett, United States Army,

Shrine of Ise at Dawn," as translated in the Roman characters of Japanese reads:

Abarashiki
Toshi no Akutsuki
Ise no Mya ni
Kami no Hikari wo
Aogi sumu Kana.

A nearly literal translation into English is: "In the dawn of the New Year, before the ancient portals of Imperial Truth, behold! in changeless majesty, the Light of God."

As seen here, the convention binding the poet to 31 syllables only permits but little range. There is no rhyme in Japanese, but the five lines must run five syllables, seven syllables, five syllables, seven syllables,

for poems to be submitted to the Imperial Bureau of Poetry. The reading always takes place early in the year, this time January 10. Every person in the Empire can send a contribution to the bureau. Probably some 17,000 were received on this occasion and read by the staff of examiners attached to the Bureau of Poetry. Only about ten of the numbers submitted yearly are read to the imperial family.

"Poems of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress are read first, followed by compositions of the imperial family, after which those selected by the board of examiners of the poetry bureau are read."

"Mrs. Burnett's verse was submitted the latter part of December, written in

to write it quickly and easily is a requisite of every gentleman and lady. In the ancient days when the warrior class of samurai dominated the Empire, the three great rules of a warrior's training were swordsmanship, Bushido, or a military code of ethics resembling the chivalry of European knighthood, and poetical composition. Poems were composed on any and every occasion. Great contests were held, when specified subjects were assigned, which is largely responsible for the present conventional styles, as ingeniously composed as the poetry bureau are read."

"Mrs. Burnett's verse was submitted the latter part of December, written in

BRITISH PROTECTION FOR MAGNETOS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The problem as to whether Germany can be excluded from her foreign markets, and at the same time pay the indemnity claimed by her former enemies, has again been raised by the demand now put forward in Great Britain for a protective tariff on magnetos. Germany is reported to be making a strong bid for the recovery of her supremacy in the manufacture of this essential article. Certain magnetos have been quoted at £2 plus duty, or £4 in London, which is less than the present cost of raw materials for British magnetos.

This move, it is claimed, if not prevented, would effectively ruin the industry built up in Great Britain during the war. In those circumstances the British Ignition Apparatus Association is calling upon the government to redeem a promise, namely, to specify all-British magneto in every government engine, or subsidized vehicle; a prohibitive tax on, or total prohibition of German magnetos; and a heavy duty on all other foreign-controlled magneto works in this country.

In 1914, Great Britain was almost entirely dependent on Germany for magnetos. Only a negligible quantity was manufactured in Great Britain, and the cessation of supplies from Germany, together with the urgent demand for magnetos for new lorries, cars, and aeroplanes, brought about a crisis. As evidence of the official ignorance of this remarkable situation, it is said that when the matter was brought to the notice of Lord Kitchener he replied sharply, "Tell Rolls Royce to make 10,000."

Some tens of thousands of magnetos were imported from America at this time, but these were insufficient for the rapidly growing needs. It was in these circumstances that the British magnetic manufacturers undertook to remedy the difficulty and eventually the British magneto was brought to the perfection of its German rival. Meantime the critical situation, threatening the success of the Allies in the war, had to be met. The German Army at this time was suffering similar difficulties owing to the shortage of rubber tires. It is now stated on the authority of Edward Manville, M. P., that an agreement was entered into to supply Germany with one set of rubber tires for every magneto handed over to the Allies.

It is out of this extraordinary and complicated tangle that the manufacturers in the magneto industry claim to have rescued the government, and on this they now base their demand for preferential treatment for this key industry.

FORMER EMPEROR'S DENIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The former Emperor Charles of Austria, who has been staying in the Engadine, has returned to his villa at Pragino. His family is expected shortly. A member of his suite stated in an interview that he has the former Emperor's authority to deny the report that he has had a conference with royalist supporters to discuss the possible restoration of the Hapsburg régime in Hungary. No conference of such a character had indeed been held anywhere nor had one been contemplated.

Haymarket

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This is the time of year when you read much about Paris millinery.

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Discrimination is often a fine art.

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And, being of that mind, new millinery here reflects the ideas of those who strive continually to make it better—not merely different.

Looking down an avenue toward a shrine at dawn

military attaché at the American Embassy in Tokyo, is an enthusiastic student of the Japanese language and is the first foreign woman to receive national recognition in Japan for the composition of native poetry. Her poem, which was submitted anonymously, was judged solely on its literary merit.

Dawn Before the Shrine was the subject designated by the Poetry Bureau of the Imperial Household Department of Japan for the New Year's competition of 1921, for it must be known that poetry in Japan is highly honored and respected by statesmen and warrior, by merchant and coolie, and received the patronage of no less a personage than the Emperor himself. For hundreds of years, ever since the seventh century of the Christian Era, it has been customary for the Emperor to name a subject for a poetical competition at each New Year.

Mr. Dato said later that many people and newspapers pretended that they did not understand the cause of the crisis, so he would tell them: "The foundation of this crisis," he said, "with a special candor, has been constituted as the result of the parliamentary groups have not answered to the petition that I made to them for a limited amount of confidence, without any political meaning and just to strengthen the moral authority of the government in difficult circumstances. In view of this attitude of the opposition I considered myself to be left without authority and resigned."

At last, the future somewhat hopeless, it was announced that, in accordance with the advice given to the King by practically every party, Mr. Dato would make an effort to go on, and would reconstruct his ministry accordingly. The reconstruction, as already announced, amounted to a change of the Finance Minister only.

This Parliament was chiefly constituted, as everybody knows, to put the new railway rates through and attend in a manner to the renewal of the privileges of the Banco de España, and certain monopolists. What are the prospects of these affairs now?

"The political sea is full of rocks and mines!" Mr. Dato has just sensibly remarked. It is true.

LUMBER MILLS CLOSE IN WASHINGTON STATE

From the Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—With the beginning of the last week in February the biggest lumber mill here shut down. This left one sawmill running part of the time and one shingle mill operating steadily, of the eight big plants in this town. Some of the others have been inactive for weeks. The cause assigned is the small demand for lumber. The big mill to close, the Bloedel Donovan plant, has but one cargo order ahead, lumber for which is already cut. It is for 1,100,000 feet of boards for Hongkong to be loaded in March.

Mr. Burnett's poem is written in Hira-gana, one of the two syllabic alphabets of the Japanese language, for one of the rules of Japanese poetry is that it must not be written in Chinese characters or words of Chinese derivation, a restriction which greatly narrows the range of thought and expression, since more than half of the Japanese language, and especially the words bearing delicate shades of meaning or abstract thoughts, is of Chinese origin.

The Form of the "Tanka."

Other orthodox restrictions limit the Japanese poem known as "tanka," the favorite and most approved form, to a simple vivid impression rather than permitting the wealth of emotion found in Western poetry, so that these restrictions must be understood before judgment is passed on the poetical expression of the sons and daughters of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Mrs. Burnett's poem, "Before the

Hira-gana, and of perfect technique and character. This is very remarkable, as writing verse in Japanese characters is a difficult accomplishment. In fact, it attracted so much attention that it was sent to the Imperial Household, who thought it so fine it was submitted anonymously to the Imperial Investigation Committee attached to the Poetry Bureau. They read it and pronounced it perfect in diction and calligraphy. The poem could not be gazetted, so it was sent to Their Majesties at Hayama.

Japanese literary authorities regard Mrs. Burnett's genius for interpretation as being of an unusual order, and she is the first foreign woman recognized as a poet in the Japanese language. She also composed a poem in the English language in connection with a picture painted by Miss Lilian Miller, daughter of the American Consul-General in Korea.

Mrs. Burnett was not the only woman to achieve distinction in the contest this year, as Miss Kakei Atomi, principal of the Atom Girls School in Tokyo, was given permission to attend the reading of the poems in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace. She was the first woman ever permitted to be present at the ceremony, except the princesses of the blood.

Poetry in Japan, stilted and conventionalized as it is, is dear to the heart of every Japanese, and ability

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Fancy Dress From Japan

It is a pity that people who go to fancy dress balls dressed as Japanese do not take more care to get their costumes correct. Every one is familiar with the sight of a young girl dressed in her kimono wrap, with a soft silk sash round her waist, and paper chrysanthemums in her hair, and to those who have lived in Japan the sight is a ridiculous one.

In the first place, the colored cotton crêpe or embroidered silk kimono bought in the European shops is made by the Japanese simply for export; no native lady would dream of wearing such a garment. Those less wealthy wear dresses in summer made of a navy blue and white cotton material, with designs resembling those of the kimonos which are exported, but not of other colors. Older people generally wear plain, dark shades, such as dark blue, gray, brown, with sometimes a black crêpe de Chine overcoat.

Costumes worn on gala occasions are usually of thick silk crêpe with a rough surface, and the richest of these are bordered with a printed design of either flowers, bamboo trees, foaming sea waves or landscapes. Often they are of a light tint at the bottom, shading gradually into a darker one at the waist: the family crest, called a "mon," is printed between the shoulder blades and on the sleeves. Under this outer garment are worn two or three others, each of which has a slightly wadded border.

A pretty kimono to be worn at a fancy dress ball would be of plain dove-gray silk crêpe with a wadded border of gray-green silk; an under dress with a border of pale turquoise blue, and yet another with one of white. These dresses should show a little where they wrap across in front and at the sleeves, both at the wrist, where they are slightly padded, and where they open at the back; for each sleeve should fit inside the other, the outer one hanging to below the knee. An inner fold of white patterned silk or satin should be worn at the neck, but not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inches of it should be seen.

There should be a crest, or "mon," in the middle of the back between the shoulder blades, on the sleeves a foot above the wrist, and on either side of the chest. These are printed either in white on a dark-colored material or in black on a light one. For a fancy dress, a typical "mon" could easily be hand painted, or embroidery transfers of large maple leaves could be obtained, printed in the correct places, and heavily outlined with paint. All five should match each other exactly.

The dress, which is folded left over right, should be made rather long, for it is looped over a cord just below the hips to form a tuck about eight inches wide, which is secured above by another cord; this is covered by the belt. This belt should be about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 16 inches wide. For a gala occasion the lining should be of the same material as the belt, but at ordinary times it is usually of black satin. This belt, or "obi," is tied differently for the older women than for the younger ones. For them it is first folded to half its breadth and wound twice round the body so as to form a belt wide enough to cover the cord as mentioned above, and to reach high up under the arms. An end, about a foot long, is left hanging at its full breadth at the back. The long end is then tied through it in such a way to make it the upper one; this, also at its full breadth, is arranged into a double loop and placed flat against the back, rather high, and at a sufficient angle to enable it to be seen over one shoulder from the front. The remainder of this end is left hanging in the place of the short one, which is now drawn across to form the knot and tucked in. The whole affair is kept in place by a flat cord which passes under the knot and either ties or fastens with a buckle at the front in the middle of the belt. The knot is padded by a little bustle of straw or paper which is folded into a narrow scarf of figured silk, the ends of which are brought round to the front and tied into a loose knot.

The Japanese think that the kimono hangs best on a girl with sloping shoulders, and in putting it on they draw it down as tightly as possible in front. The wearer of a Japanese fancy costume should be dark, and not very tall, and preferably slim. She should remember that the native lady of rank does not scuff about rapidly as does the western chorus girl supposedly dressed as a "Jap." She walks slowly and gracefully, with her toes turned slightly inward, and with steps naturally curtailed by the style of her skirts. The only jewelry worn should be rings and a small brooch fastening the fold of white silk at the neck. The cord buckle mentioned is usually in the form of a flower wrought in gold. A folding fan made of hand-painted gauze with a cord and tassels may be carried. The sleeves are used as pockets, also the folds of the "obi" in front. On the feet are worn white cotton "tabi," which are a kind of sock stopping short of the ankle bone and hooking up at the side. They have soles made of several thicknesses of the material stitched together, and a separate compartment for the big toe like that for the thumb on a baby's glove. The straw sandal or outdoor wooden clog would, of course, not be worn at a dance.

Flowers are never worn in the coiffure, but various long hairpins called "kanzashi" pierce it. These have often a large coral or jade bead as ornament, or in the case of a very young girl a mother-of-pearl butterfly or small imitation china aster or camellia. The old-fashioned woman wears a most elaborate coiffure which is created by a professional hairdresser every two or three weeks and merely freshened up with a comb in between times. That of the young married woman differs from that of the girl,

but for the amateur it would be simpler to follow the Europeanized style introduced first some years ago. Society women now dress their hair over a large pompadour pad which is as broad at the sides as it is in front; the long black tresses being first

The Dressing of Children

Two essential things to remember in the dressing of children are, first,

also good materials for children's frocks, they are so easily washed and require no ironing.

The dress on the left of the illustration is of pale green cambric, with an embroidered spot of old rose. The broderie Anglaise is the same color as

colors are apt to clash and spoil the entire effect.

A variegated bed of splendid attraction might be planted with mixed zinnias, phlox and showy Celosia plumosa or what is more commonly known as plumed coxcomb, having the coxcomb for the center, the border of mixed phlox and the center row of zinnias. Zinnias come in warm colors, such as rose, scarlet, coppery gold, salmon, etc.

An eight-foot circle is a nice size for a bed of asters. The center may be planted with snow white asters, surrounded by groups in mixed colors, the entire bed surrounded by Carpet of Snow. Asters never fail to win enthusiastic admiration, but so much can be added to their distinctive beauty through artistic arrangement.

Perhaps you have an out-of-the-way place you would like to fill in with flowers. Some of the seed houses advertise special mixed flower seeds for "wild gardens," suitable for this purpose. Such a bed would surely be a source of delight planted alongside a brook, by a favorite meadow path leading to the wood, or in some more convenient hedgerow.

The study of flowers and their care is most fascinating. Almost endless possibilities in harmonious combinations will be revealed as one studies the colors, seasons of blooming and the peculiar ways of different species.

Some Interesting New Coats

Charming and very smart are the new coats which, though very few and far between, are beginning to make their appearance on New York streets. One hesitates whether to dub them coat or cape, and compromises on wrap, which quite satisfactorily covers them.

One, of French blue, was drawn in rather closely about the waist, and came to just below the knees—that is, the main part of it did. This was straight, and cut on the lines of a rather close cape. A smaller cape, which came to the waistline, was embroidered in a single thread of silver, and a close collar of gray squirrel completed the wrap.

Equally interesting was another wrap of tomato red, which was cut on the lines of the old-fashioned circular cape. At intervals in the fabric was woven a wide double stripe of cream color, which ran through the material just above the knees, just above the waist, and again above the elbows, so that it came out across the wide part of the cape that served as sleeves. This wrap has a narrow collar of its own material.

Boudoir Caps

Quite the most interesting part of the negligée, or robe indienne, is the boudoir cap which accompanies it, and these dainty little accessories are always being presented to us in some new guise by clever designers. When they first made their appearance some years ago they were chiefly for the bedroom and for breakfast, and were made of muslin or pale tinted ninon



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A lace boudoir cap

of its originator, a gentleman who was an M. A. of the Copenhagen University, and a great enthusiast in the domain of handwork, giving up his university career in consequence.

The school is now owned and managed by Mrs. Ingeborg Norrsgaard, who is herself a master bookbinder, and who superintends the instruction in bookbinding, whilst master cabinetmaker Miss Karen Margaretha Conradsen is at the head of the teaching in cabinetmaking; these two "head-masters" are assisted by several ladies, all duly qualified in their respective branches of work.

The instruction in cabinetmaking starts methodically, and on so broad a basis that the first models are the same, for those who mean to persevere the end and also for those who do not mean to take the whole course of training. The use of the different tools is taught through the medium of comparatively simple models, due regard being paid to the wishes and the ability of the different pupils. A grown-up pupil putting in seven hours' work every day should be able to make the first real piece of furniture in the course of some six to seven weeks. Ladies and gentlemen who intend to become teachers themselves in this branch must, of course, undergo a more complicated and exhaustive training. Pupils desirous of qualifying as "svend" (journeyman), a necessity if they are to become "masters," must attend the school for three years, the hours being from 9 to 2:30, whereas, if apprehended to an ordinary working master cabinetmaker the learner would have to work for eight hours daily for four or five years. There are, nevertheless, Danish ladies who have courageously undertaken what may have been something of an ordeal and who are now master cabinetmakers with businesses on a large scale.

The instruction in cabinetmaking given at the school includes veneering, inlaid work of all descriptions, polishing, carving, and all the different decorative treatments of the wood, such as staining it different colors and so on. The more artistic kind of work seems to appeal more and more to the pupils, also the designing and making of furniture after high-class examples, antique or otherwise. In order to become "svend" the pupils must make a piece of furniture, distinguished both by style, and perhaps even more by careful workmanship and finish, and when this piece has been passed by the proper people the "svend" is entitled to receive the necessary license as "master" so-and-so, but not till then. The furniture the pupils make at the school becomes their property, and the school finds the necessary tools, but the pupil has to pay for the materials used.

Besides cabinetmaking the Richard School also teaches bookbinding, a class of work which seems to attract special attention, and there are at the present time about seventy grown-up pupils in the school in this section. Special stress is laid upon bindings of real artistic merit. The pupils, however, must always begin at the very beginning, going on by degrees to more difficult work until the most elaborate bindings can be accomplished. This system has the advantage that whenever a pupil might choose or be compelled to discontinue the course, some definite result will have been attained. Bookbinding is not only a fascinating occupation, but can also be turned to very remunerative account as home work.

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Attractive dresses for little girls

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

smeared with camelia grease until perfectly smooth and glossy. The back hair is coiled on the top of the head, through these coils are stuck the fancy pins, and lacquered and tortoise-shell combs are sometimes worn at the sides.

Spring Vacation Days

During the spring holiday season social occasions of various kinds are arranged to make happy times for the young people. Afternoon, or early evening parties are the most generally popular functions, with games and indoor sports in the afternoons and dancing in the evenings for the older ones.

The main problem for the hostess to solve is that of appropriate refreshments. Though simple things are usually chosen they involve careful consideration and must be attractively served. For the afternoon parties for the young people from six to twelve, the refreshments are often passed on trays, though when more convenient to do so a table is set and the children may be grouped around the room on campstools, low chairs, or on floor cushions.

The afternoon crowd usually play games and enjoy other indoor sports, but the evening parties prefer dancing and the more grown-up amusements. The refreshments are as different as the parties so we will make the first suggestions for the afternoon party.

For the food to pass upon trays sandwiches and glorified lemonade, followed by iced cream and simple cake will be sufficient. Candies, of course, are always added. But if the children sit down at or near, a table then something a little more elaborate is expected. This may be a cup of bouillon, creamed chicken with rye bread and butter, a cup of cocoa, then the cake and ice cream. All the things may be made at home and are not unduly expensive. A fruit salad can take the place of the creamed chicken if less trouble to prepare.

The table for afternoon can be prettily covered with white and yellow crepe paper, with a straw hat full of daffodils in the center, and paper plates, napkins and cups will save work and dish washing. The things are so fine and nice nowadays that most particular people are using them.

For the evening parties that restrict the hours from nine to twelve, the refreshments are served at a little after ten. Pretty ideas for table decoration can be worked out in paper or more elaborately. A large round table top may be covered with white crepe paper having an 18-inch fall, the edge being finished with a little vine of anemone. In the center use a large pink paper rose ball "Jack Horner" filled with appropriate favors. Pink paper service plates and rose-patterned napkins complete the dainty looking table.

If a more elaborate table is desired then cover the round table with a plain damask cloth and cross two wide pink silk or satin ribbons like a Greek cross, and place a flat gold basket in the center filled with spring hyacinths of all colors. Above the table swing a daffodil umbrella with a fringe of pink ribbons.

For this later supper the foods may be a bit more elaborate. For instance, start with chicken bouillon with whipped cream on the top of each cupful. Then chicken croquettes with peas and tiny potato balls. Wee hot biscuits should be served with this course. The relishes should be olives, celery, and radishes.

Next a choice of salads, one of celery and apple, a good old-fashioned chicken salad, or a fruit salad with a boiled dressing. Rye bread cut in finger sandwiches served with the salads.

After this ice cream frozen in individual shapes, with fancy small cakes and bonbons may be served. Or one of the fancy jellied creams is often chosen instead of the ice cream. In serving the small cakes are put on the ice cream service plate which saves extra service. Pink and white bonbons carry out the color scheme of this particular decoration.

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and wholesome. We use only the finest thoroughly ripened cheese, blended to insure uniform quality and flavor. It is always equally delicious. No hands touch it till you open the tin. Keep Kraft Cheese on hand for the children's lunch or afternoon snack.

Kraft cheese is so good because it is pure, clean and wholesome. We use only the finest thoroughly ripened cheese, blended to insure uniform quality and flavor. It is always equally delicious. No hands touch it till you open the tin. Keep Kraft Cheese on hand for the children's lunch or afternoon snack.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET FOR WOOL
SOMETHING QUIET

Dullness Generally Attributed to
Disposition to Await Outcome
of Emergency Tariff Measure
—Some Sales Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The market for wool has been somewhat quiet during the past week, the dullness being attributed generally to the fact that the final disposal of the emergency tariff measure was so near at hand. The natural tendency of holders of wool has been to make the most of the tariff possibilities, while the manufacturers, who, for the most part, have not been pressed to buy wool immediately, have been waiting developments. Most observers have held steadfastly to the opinion that the Emergency Tariff Bill would end with the present administration, although some few have been apprehensive lest the President might by some unexpected turn sign the bill, in spite of the semi-official warnings of Senator Underwood that he would veto the bill.

Reports from the openings of goods which have been made by the leading factor during the past two weeks are to the effect that the results, while not as satisfactory as they might have been, were still fairly encouraging, in view of all circumstances. Some of the buyers had, no doubt, acquired a false perspective, on account of the forced sales of surplus stocks which were made at auction in the past few months, concerning the level of probable prices. Therefore they have been somewhat disappointed, they assert, to find that prices have not been named on a somewhat liberal basis. The fact is, however, that prices have been named reasonably low, in view of the present costs of production and with price guarantees for the heavyweight season, the buyers can go ahead with their purchases with a considerable degree of assurance.

Buying Wool Abroad

Buying for American account in the foreign primary markets has dwindled very appreciably, although there is still some business being placed abroad at sensibly lower levels than prevailed a few weeks ago. Some buying even is reported in the Sydney, Australia, sales this week for this country, although the selection was not very attractive and prices were off about 5 per cent from the previous level of values there. There will be a sale in Adelaide, March 4, when 20,000 bales will be offered and another series in Sydney, March 21 to 24, inclusive, when 20,000 bales will be offered. Sales are scheduled to be held, also, in Melbourne, March 7 and 8 and in Geelong, March 9 and 10. The first public auctions will be held in Tasmania at Hobart and Launceston, March 26 and 28, when 12,000 bales will be offered at both sales.

Buying has fallen off very considerably in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In the former market sales up to within the past fortnight were being made at the rate of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds a day and they are now 500,000 pounds or less. Prices are still low at the River Plate and they have declined a cent or two a pound at least in the last two weeks for wool to be shipped in March. Wool growers in the Argentine are shipping their sheep to market in large numbers. The Argentine wool grower and farmer is very much disturbed over the prospects of a high tariff and, indeed, he is not a little inclined to seek reprisals, if only he can see the way to do so.

London Sale Values

The London sales have been progressing since the opening with comparatively little change in values. America is buying a fair weight of the best merinos and for these wool prices are ruling fairly firm, occasionally dropping 5 per cent below the last sales' closing rates. Superior fine crossbreds, also, are fairly firm but aside from these descriptions, the market is measurably weaker, average descriptions being off 10 to 15 per cent from the last sales' closing rates.

Yorkshire, the manufacturers are not a little disturbed over the Russian situation. There have been fairly heavy orders for khaki yarns taken in Bradford recently for Russian account and there is considerable anxiety expressed that the business may not turn out well. The trade in Worstedopolis is reported very slow. America is reported to have bought some 5,000 bales of alpaca fleeces in Liverpool recently, presumably at low rates.

Buying in the American markets has been limited and at hardly changed rates, although some low quoted wools have been sold at slight reductions, apparently an anticipation of replacement at the coming government auction on the 10th.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—February sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. totaled \$5,461,849, compared with \$11,351,153 for February, 1920, a decrease of 51.46 per cent. Sales for the two months ended February 28 were \$11,128,713, compared with \$10,163,225 for the same two months a year ago, a decrease of 44.53 per cent.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. March 10.30. May 11.45. July 11.85. October 12.25. December 12.45. Spot quiet, middling 11.20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Wages of puddlers were reduced from \$18.52 to \$15.92 a ton and finishers' wages were correspondingly cut as a result of the bi-monthly settlement in Youngstown, Ohio, between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Bar Iron Manufacturers Association.

Pulp wood consumption by mills in New York, New England and the lake states was 17.7 per cent greater in 1920 than in 1919, and production during the same period increased 17.5 per cent, according to estimates by the forest service, based on figures from 118 mills, representing 41 per cent of the total consumption of these states.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering a question raised by the Financial Times in connection with the proposed abolition of the excess profits tax, says that as the commencement of the tax was irregular, so must its abolition be, those who first became liable under it being released first, and those who later became liable under it being released last.

The northern transcontinental railroads have agreed to reduce lumber rates from Oregon and Washington to Chicago 73 cents, and from Spokane common territory 70 cents, with corresponding reductions in shingle rates. The lumber reduction averages \$2.25 per 1000 feet, and is the first rate reduction granted since the general rate advance last summer.

The French Government has abrogated state control of the coal traffic, and places it on an open market basis. Special permits for importation of coal are no longer necessary.

Permits have been issued by the United States Interior Department to 36 oil prospectors in the unsurveyed Coal Bay district of Alaska to lay out claims, pending an adjustment of boundaries within six months.

Announcement is made in Buenos Aires that the Krups of Germany have been awarded a contract for 10,000 laminated steel car wheels by the Argentine State Railway.

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, jointly with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has brought in a well flowing 3,000 barrels a day at the Tampoco district of Pannoc Field, Mexico.

A contract for over \$1,000,000 has been signed by the Polish Government and the Radio Corporation of America for the erection of a radio station at Warsaw, to make possible direct wireless communication with the United States.

Pig iron producers in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire, England, have made a record cut in prices of all Cleveland and pig iron amounting to 45 shillings a ton.

Argentine wool sales fell from 20,000,000 pounds two weeks ago to under 500,000 pounds last week. Political conditions in Europe and the United States are said to be responsible.

BIG WHEAT CROP IN
NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The wheat crop of this state has proved much larger than was at first anticipated. The Government Statistician (New South Wales) now estimates it at 55,300,000 bushels, as against his previous estimate of only 44,000,000. Local consumption (food and seed), is estimated at 17,000,000 bushels.

This, with the carry-over from last year, will leave 40,000,000 bushels available for export from this state alone. The average yield per acre, 17.8 bushels—is the best on record, though 17.5 bushels was reached in 1903-4.

A gratifying feature is that the number of growers, which, for six years, had been steadily decreasing, increased from 16,566 in the previous year to 17,562. The total area sown showed an increase of 56,000 acres, due partly to a sense of the public need, and partly to the guarantees of price offered by both the federal and state governments. The federal government guaranteed 5s. per bushel on all and the state government an extra 2s. 6d., making the total 7s. 6d.

FARM IMPLEMENTS
BOUGHT BY SOVIETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—The Soviet Government started the purchase of agricultural implements as soon as the possibility of so doing arose, and although Russian foreign trade relations are at present only in the initial stage, it has already succeeded in obtaining from abroad considerable quantities of agricultural machinery.

According to the Foreign Trade Commissariat, 1,270 wagons loaded with agricultural machinery have already arrived in Russia, and have been placed at the disposal of the Commissariat for Agriculture for distribution.

In order, however, to develop Russian foreign trade on a large scale, considerable quantities of materials for exchange on foreign markets must be collected for the goods required.

GOVERNMENT WOOL SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Committee of London Wool Brokers announce having received a cable from their Antwerp office, reporting that at the public sale of Australian wool offered on February 4 on behalf of the British Government about 5,000 bales were catalogued, of which 4,500 bales were sold, prices being unchanged from those ruling at the London auctions.

TRADE RULES STOCK
MARKET IN LONDON

Securities Reflect the General
Business Conditions That Are
Revealed Just Now in the
Annual Financial Statements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An improvement in the market for industrial shares, prompted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that the next budget will abolish the excess profits duty without instituting a new tax in its stead, had a very short life. Though the inroads of taxation have seriously diminished the working resources of manufacturing and trading concerns, the promised relief will barely touch the real difficulty now experienced; it may ease the problem of carrying heavy stocks, but it will not diminish the accumulation.

A batch of reports of companies engaged in one of the minor, but still fairly important, industries brings home this truth. In addition to the home trade the manufacture of wearing apparel has a fair standing among United Kingdom exports. In January this year, though it showed a diminution compared with recent months, it represented an export figure of over £3,000,000. Two companies engaged in this trade, which make up their accounts at the end of the calendar year, reveal that the 1920 profits were just about half those of the previous year. In one case the fall is from £33,800 to £18,500, in the other from £130,300 to £65,300. In the first instance the value of stock in hand has shot up from £92,000 to £164,900 and in the other from £213,600 to £265,800. Both show considerable contractions in trade debts, owed by or owed to them. To carry the enlarged stocks one company has had to obtain a bank overdraft of nearly £97,000; the other has realized £24,000 of investments and run down its cash balance by £12,500. There is no mistaking these symptoms.

Merchandising Situation

Similar situations are exposed if we turn to the accounts of companies engaged in merchandising and not manufacturing apparel. A big London wholesale soft goods firm shows for 1920 a decline in profits from £64,400 to £24,200, which is an almost exact reversal of the contrast between 1919 and 1918. In this instance the advance in stock-in-trade, or inventories, is moderate, from £191,000 to £212,000 and it may be presumed that the steep descent in profit was partly due to severe write-downs of values. Trade credits and debits are both much less, and the pressure on "sources" is indicated by a fall of £29,800 in cash and bills and the realization of over £22,000 of first-class investment.

Lastly may be cited a Glasgow company engaged in what is known as the "Scotch drapery" trade, which is a sort of door-to-door business mainly conducted on credit. This company's profit dropped last year from £45,200 to £19,700 and the directors cite the coal strike in partial explanation. It is easy to imagine that this sort of trade in the crowded mining villages of Lanarkshire would come almost to a dead stop when wages ceased. Stock in hand increased from £139,000 to £181,300, but as the company had probably retained two-thirds of the big profits of 1919 it shows little sign of distress, its cash balances being only £3000 down.

Condition of Financing

Companies which add to first-class commercial credit high market position and popularity of their shares can deal with the problem of financing huge stocks with comparative ease. One semi-monopolistic company issued early last year new ordinary shares, which in capital and premiums combined brought in £11,406,000. Nearly the whole of these new resources were required to carry the stocks of raw and manufactured products, which rose from £21,454,000 in 1919 to £21,858,000 last year. Even a powerful undertaking like this has been obliged to realize some of its investments. Realizations of this sort go far to explain the steady fall in British Government securities throughout last year, for there were always big sellers in the market. Now that traders have more or less accommodated themselves to the combinations of monetary stringency and accumulations of completed goods, work in progress and raw material, these big sales have ceased or abated so far that the market for "gilt-edged" securities keeps a firm front while all else languishes.

One of the most obstinately inconvertible markets is that for United Kingdom railway stocks. With few exceptions, and these of relatively little importance, the dividends for 1920 have repeated the rates paid for 1919, but the reports and accounts disclose reasons why the ordinary stocks do not attract buyers. The directors of the Lancashire & Yorkshire, in normal times boasting the densest traffic and the steadiest dividends of all our railways, a steadiness that survived the war, as 4% per cent has been paid continuously from 1913 onward—tell their shareholders that so far as positive knowledge goes they are not better informed now than they were a year ago of what may occur when government control is due to end next August. The accounts show that between loss of interest on investments sold to carry out renewals postponed owing to the war, and increased interest paid on borrowed capital, the company was £4,500 worse off last year than in 1919. Luckily the additional

capital outlays ranking gave the Lancashire & Yorkshire £25,300 more out of the net revenue pool under the government guarantee, and increased rentals helped to counter the rise in capital charges.

Unfunded loans as a rule figure insignificantly in British railway finance, but the difficulty of placing permanent stocks at reasonable rates have compelled resort to temporary financing. The Lancashire & Yorkshire was fortunate in being able to borrow over £500,000 last year at 5 per cent, but part of the new money was to replace maturing loans at 8% and 4½ per cent. One of the smaller Scottish railways experienced a sharper turn of the monetary screw. Loans maturing had borne 3% to 5 per cent; it could renew only £200,000 at 5½ per cent, under £200,000 at 5½ per cent, and for the bulk of the new money 6 per cent was the rate. These were loans within the authorized borrowing powers of the company; what it had to pay for £71,800 of temporary accommodation does not appear, but the additional interest charges were little short of the equivalent of ½ per cent on the deferred stock of a company which pays only 1½ per cent on that category of its capital.

RETIRING BONDS
OF UNITED STATES

Liberty and Victory Securities
Bought by Government in
January Total \$24,710,550

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—United States Liberty and Victory bonds retired in January amounted to

\$24,710,550, compared with \$37,446,900 during the previous month, according to statements by the Treasury Department. Most of the bonds refunded were the Victory note issues, which are the earliest to mature. The total is divided as follows: First Liberty, \$20,700; second Liberty, \$36,900; third Liberty, \$27,250; fourth Liberty, \$1,042,550, and Victory notes, \$23,041,550.

Since July 1, 1920, reductions of the various issues are as follows: First Liberty, \$12,250; second Liberty, \$2,400; third Liberty, \$16,153,350; fourth Liberty, \$31,881,950, and Victory notes, \$43,449,950; total, \$93,950,750.

From the amounts originally issued, which aggregated \$21,432,950,800, nearly \$2,000,000,000 or almost one-third have been retired up to date.

Total reductions in the Liberty bonds and Victory notes since originally issued are shown in the following table:

Outstanding	Amt. orig.	Amount
Jan. 31, 1920	Finally issued	Required
1st	\$26,952,770,550	\$37,107,800
2d	2,807,846,000	2,807,846,000
3d	5,642,952,150	4,175,650,050
4th	8,862,890,618	6,964,851,100
Vtot	4,202,971,105	4,956,399,100
Ttl	19,487,872,518	21,432,950,800
	1,945,78,282	

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Outstanding	Amt. orig.	Amount
Jan. 31, 192		

LORD ROBERT CECIL SURVEYS POLITICS

British Statesman Declares Himself Against All Forms of Class Hatred and the Present Government Policy in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Lord Robert Cecil, in addressing a meeting of his constituents recently, made an announcement of great significance as to his position in relation to the present Coalition Government. He announced that he resumed complete freedom of political action.

"I was brought up as a Conservative," Lord Robert said, "and, as I understood conservatism, it had a great and important bearing on the questions we were discussing before the war. What were our broad principles? We stood for resistance to revolution. I still stand for resistance to revolution. We stood for a belief in freedom. My belief in freedom is stronger than it ever was—only I want it to be real freedom, embracing everybody. We stood for justice and courage and consistency in foreign policy. I am sure no foreign policy can be successful without justice, courage and consistency."

Class Disunion Resisted

"Above all," continued Lord Robert, "we stood for resisting all attempts at class hatred and class disunion. I hated class hatred; I loathe it now. In those days the attempt was to excite one section of the population against the landowning class—the squire and parson, as it was called. I resisted it, and I will fight it again tomorrow if it is attempted. But I hate it equally when there is an attempt to excite one class against another class of a different kind. I hear with the greatest impatience the suggestion that all Labor men are Bolsheviks. I think that is a wicked thing to say. Why should we try to put one section of the people against another class in the community? Well, those are the principles by which I still stand. If the government acts on them, I am prepared to support them."

"But at present," said Lord Robert with emphasis, "I would not be dealing fairly and honestly with you if I did not confess, to put it mildly, to the gravest doubts on the subject and say that as far as I am concerned I resume my complete freedom of action. I am still a Conservative, but I am an Independent Conservative. I still believe in the great causes which I have always had at heart and I am still ready to work with those, wherever they come from, who are prepared to support those causes."

Reprisals Denounced

"I still think that at home the great things are confidence and security, freedom and justice, the supremacy of the law, whether against reprisals in Ireland or direct action in England—the union of all classes at home, and cooperation between all nations abroad. Those are the principles by which I believe we have the greatest chance of restoring prosperity and peace, not only to this country, but to the world, and with your support I will continue to defend and maintain those principles in Parliament in the future, as I have, I hope, done in the past."

Regarding the question of nationalization, Lord Robert said that though the government was vehemently opposed to nationalization, yet in one direction after another they seemed to be providing for state management or control. He was altogether against the whole of that policy. He thought the path of safety lay in getting rid of the state in all these matters. What was wanted was not more state control and management, but greater freedom—real freedom—in industry.

The Right of the Worker

"What do I mean by real freedom?" Lord Robert asked. "I mean freedom for everybody—freedom for the workingman as much as freedom for the employer. I think the great thing we have to do in industry—and I am afraid there are some here who won't quite agree with me—if you want to create a really sound condition of industry, I am satisfied you must recognize the right of the workingman to a share in the management of the industry. I am satisfied you will never get on until employers and employees get into agreement on that main principle. How it is to be done—how far legislation can help it, and how far you must rely on administration, and how far you can rely on the good sense and good feeling of the parties immediately concerned, I do not say. But that great principle is essential to real freedom in industry and essential to any really permanent peace between Capital and Labor."

Lord Robert, passing to what he alluded to as "that most tragic subject—Ireland—reviewed the course of Irish affairs since the armistice. "Now I come to a very difficult subject, because it is a subject on which I feel very strongly indeed, and I am bound to tell you what I think. What happened after the long period of ineffective action, or inaction? A new policy was developed in Ireland. It was called the policy of reprisals. Where a crime was committed in Ireland, or sometimes where only a crime was suspected, armed forces were allowed to go and do pretty much anything they liked by way of reprisals. They burned houses, I am afraid they looted property, and I am afraid they shot people without any great certainty if they were shooting the guilty."

Reprisals "Winked At"

"I think that is a most deplorable thing. Believe me, it is not that I have any sympathy with crime in Ireland or with criminals or Sinn Feiners. I have none. But nothing is more terrible than to allow unauthorised violence—uncontrolled violence—

to be carried out by way of revenge, even in an enemy's country, much less in a part of your own dominion by the armed forces of the Crown. It might be said that the government was not responsible for the reprisals. I am afraid I cannot agree," said Lord Robert. "I am afraid the evidence—at least, as it seems to me—is overwhelming that some time in the summer of 1920, about June or July, leading members of the government, if they did not authorize, deliberately winked at the policy of reprisals. That has been very definitely and clearly charged against the government over and over again, and they have never denied it. They have always refused any inquiry into the circumstances, and I am afraid they must be held responsible for it."

He was told that the policy of reprisals was succeeding—that it was putting a stop to crime. He did not know upon what evidence that assertion was made. There might have been success of a kind, he said, but at what a cost! "I know," Lord Robert said, "what is thought of that policy outside this country. I have met foreigners who have spoken about it. I know what is thought by thousands and millions of my fellow-countrymen about it. Believe me, a government cannot do that kind of thing and not pay for it afterward. Somehow or other—in one way or another—this country will bitterly regret those months in which this terrible policy was allowed to be carried out."

Lord Robert said he feared that the effect of all these things—crime on one side and folly on the other—had been to make any real permanent settlement on the Irish question at this moment quite impossible.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR IN DISAGREEMENT

Party Resents Conciliatory Attitude of Mr. Storey, a Labor Premier, Toward the Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A critical situation recently developed in the Australian Labor Party, which is now in power in this state, a clash occurring between Labor in Parliament and Labor outside. The dispute arose before Mr. Storey left for London.

The executive of the party, consisting of men who are not in Parliament, is charged with the duty of endorsing the selection of candidates chosen by the local Labor leagues, and it considers itself entitled to exercise control over them after they are elected.

The more militant members are indignant at the conciliatory attitude of Mr. Storey, the State Premier, toward the Legislative Council and the financial institutions. They consider that he should "take" the money he needs instead of making an attempt to borrow in London, that he should make new appointments to the council (which is a nominated chamber) and that, instead of going to London and proroguing Parliament for six months or more, he should call it together almost immediately to secure the enactment of Labor measures.

Dissatisfaction came to a head when the executive summoned Mr. Storey before them, in order to impress their views upon him. Discussion proceeded for many hours, and was adjourned till the following day, when it was again continued. Nothing definite was allowed to transpire, but it was understood at the close of these meetings that both parties were firm in their attitude and that another conference would be held. The conference succeeded in securing the appointment of Alderman Lambert, its own president, as Lord Mayor of Sydney, and deems itself entitled to dictate to the government.

State Premier Explains

Meanwhile a meeting to bid farewell to Mr. Mrs. and Miss Storey was arranged at Balmain, the constituency which Mr. Storey represents. He was presented with an illuminated address and his wife and daughter also received gifts. Mr. Storey took too much time to give his own view of the situation in the following characteristic utterance, as reported by the morning press.

"Now that I am on the eve of my departure, the papers are asking, 'Will Mr. Storey go to England?' I say, 'Yes, if God spares me.' The papers ask, 'Will Mr. Storey be deposed?' My answer is, 'No; he will not be deposed.'

"My party, 44 strong, is behind me. Never did a man have a more loyal and solid party behind him. They differ from me, but that was an Australian way of showing appreciation. It will be a bad day when people cease to have independent opinions of their own."

"I have indeed been told that Parliament should not be closed for six months. I have said the same myself in the past, because I thought that the recess meant a holiday. I know now that that is not so. I ought not to condemn others for doing what I have done myself. I know that at the proper time they will be behind me."

Some Considerations

"Many of my friends are anxious for membership in the Legislative Council and I am anxious to appoint them. There are other persons to consider, however. The Governor is one of them. He is a dear old gentleman, but not always anxious to give us all we want. Some friend said the other day, 'If the Governor doesn't do what you want, fire him.' I replied that that is not so. I ought not to condemn others for doing what I have done myself. I know that at the proper time they will be behind me."

REED COLLEGE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLAND, Oregon—Dr. Richard

Frederick Scholz, professor of history at the University of Washington, has

THEATERS

Albert Phillips and Grant on the Stage

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"In preparing my impersonation of Grant for the stage, my first concern was to achieve a composite portrait, a sort of compromise between the Grant of the time of the close of the Civil War and the Grant that was known to the older generation as a retired President of the United States. To put before an audience a faithful picture of the slender brown-haired general as the soldiers who fought under him in 'the Wilderness' saw him would be to disappoint those whose mental portrait

—a vague portrait to be sure, but still a portrait—is of the full-figured statesman as he appeared to residents of New York after he returned from his world tour and prepared to go into business."

Albert Phillips, who acts the role of Grant in "Abraham Lincoln," was talking with a caller one evening recently at the Hollis Street Theater while making up for his appearance in the fourth and fifth episodes of John Drinkwater's play.

"Being of medium height, I have always been under something of a handicap in my stage work; but now it would seem that I have always been waiting to play this part. So I have all but forgotten how regrettably I have been put to extra expense in the way of special tailoring and shoes to give seeming as well as actual increase to my stature. But apart from the aids of the bootmaker and the tailor the player has in himself the best means of appearing to be of good height—stage presence, the effect of good carriage of the chest and head. By means of this magnificent presence, James O'Neill succeeded to an audience to be six feet tall, whereas he really was three inches short of that."

Mr. Phillips had been putting on a beard and carefully arranging his hair. One could see the face of Grant developing, though very slowly, as the image comes gradually out on a photograph plate in the chemical bath that follows the exposure in the camera. Mr. Phillips did not hurry his work, yet there were few times during a full hour that he paused in his rubbings, his stippling, and his brush work about the cheeks and forehead and eyes. His own eyes are brown and the necessity of getting a gray effect under his brows takes a great deal of the time consumed in making up.

"Nearly six hundred times I have made up for this part. It may interest you to know that I hope to make up for it 800 times more—not in this play only, but in a drama written for me by Edward E. Rose. I asked him one day at the 'Lambs' to write me a Grant play and he responded with something very like an uninterested 'Humph!' One matinée he came to see Mr. Drinkwater's play and after the performance he came around and said, 'You're right. I'll do it.' He put aside a great deal of important work he had on hand to study the times and character of Grant. As soon as he had his material he went ahead with the play, and it is now under consideration by several producers. This play will follow Grant from the time of his return from the Mexican War to his recovery from his Wall Street failure through the writing of the Memoir for the benefit of his family. That final spurt of winning \$200,000 by his own exertions, after being thrown into bankruptcy through no fault of his own, is characteristic of Grant's whole career. Over and over again that quiet-spoken, rather odd little man did spectacular things."

"When Mr. Harris invited me to consider the rôle of Grant I lost no time in accepting the part, although I am required to be on the stage only 16 minutes. Despite the few speeches uttered, Mr. Drinkwater has characterized Grant completely. And then there is Grant's late appearance in the story, just when the audience is ready for a new note, a new face. The effect is to give a new impetus to the story. Many times Gilbert in writing his libretto delayed the entrance of an important character, undoubtedly for this very purpose of giving a fresh push to the entertainment. The entrance point of Grant in 'Abraham Lincoln' is very like that favored place on the vaudeville theater bill, a point somewhere about two-thirds through the entertainment.

"I think William Harris Jr. deserves a good deal of praise for putting on the American production of 'Abraham Lincoln.' It is no secret of the profession that many men wise in the theater shook their heads over the chance that a play so unconventional in plan, and written by an Englishman, would satisfy American playgoers. In the end Mr. Harris put on the play because he thought it worth doing, because he felt that it ought to be done. It is this inclination in Mr. Harris' producing activities, and his refusal to follow other producers like a sheep, that mark him, in my opinion, as the artistic successor of Charles Frohman."

Mr. Phillips spoke at some length about the element of opportunity in a player's career, how many a talented actor and actress is still hovering on the outskirts of Broadway awaiting the recognition of the ability they know to be theirs, but which has never had an altogether favorable hearing. After waiting 20 years and more, Mr.

Phillips said, he had received recognition twice within a year, in "The Copehead" and in "Abraham Lincoln." In both instances the play went into New York under the most favorable conditions, and in each case a performance made up wholly of players and managers before the first month of the engagement had passed.

ARMISTICE INQUIRY CHECKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges of needless sacrifice of the lives of American soldiers on Armistice Day were struck from a subcommittee report yesterday by the House War Investigation Committee, after three hours' debate. Royal C. Johnson (R.), representative from South Dakota, author of the subcommittee report, fought to retain the charges and, when unsuccessful, changed his vote to pave the way for reconsideration and final action today.

One Republican member of the full committee was absent yesterday. The engagement had passed.

REED COLLEGE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLAND, Oregon—Dr. Richard

Frederick Scholz, professor of history at the University of Washington, has

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Information

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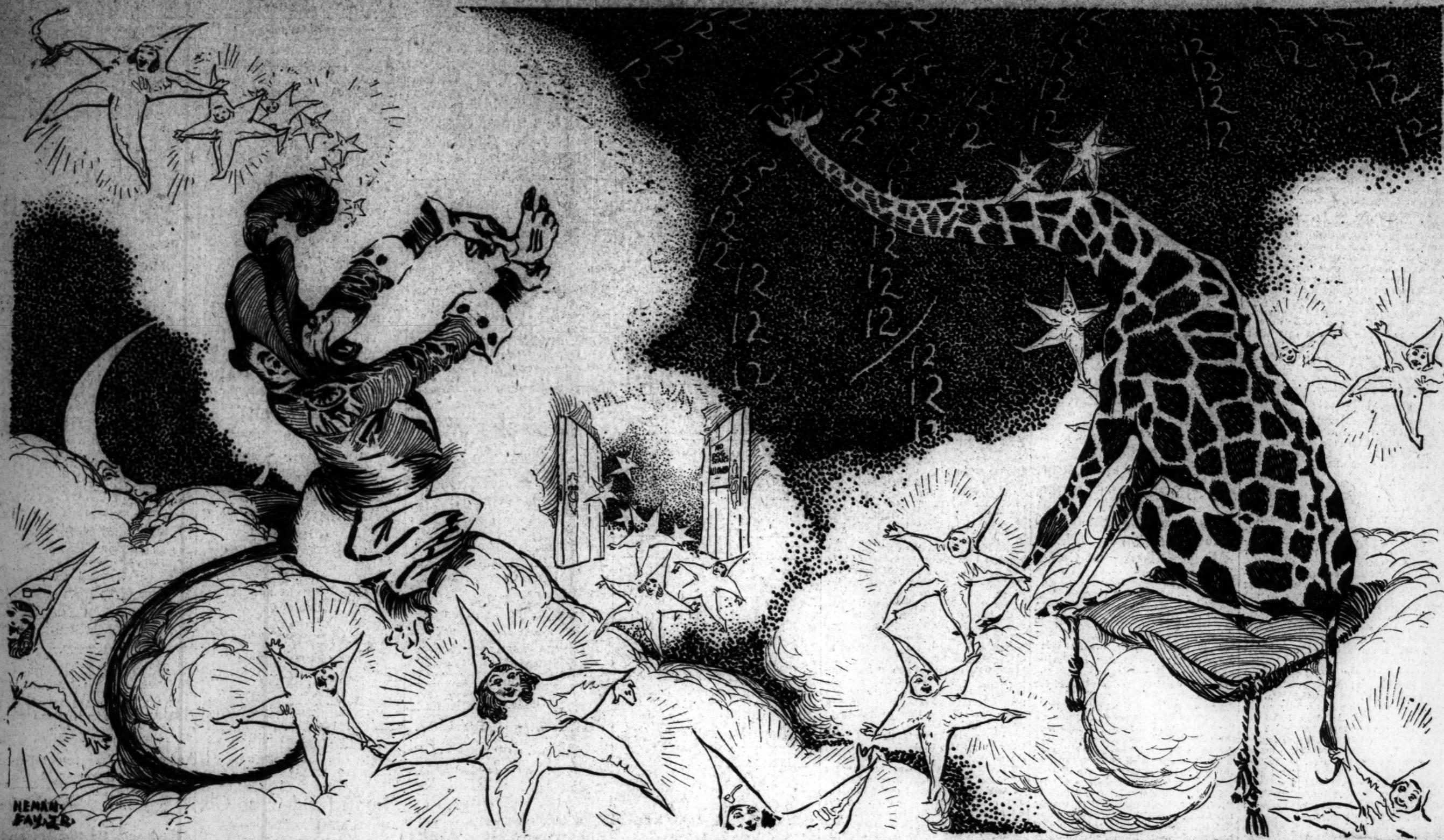
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THE

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

St. James's Palace
Long Ago

cap with its gray earlaps, a little more closely.

"See, dear, what a cozy little house this is! I think we had better move right in. Houses are so scarce this year that we must settle quickly and put things in order before the other families come north."

"But," said Mrs. Sparrow, drawing her soft gray cloak, with its brown hood and cape, tightly about her, as she peered over the front door, "this sign says 'Bluebird House' and that must mean the Bluebird family have taken it."

"Oh," said Mr. Sparrow, "the bluebirds do not return until April, and this is only the middle of February. It would be very cozy in the shelter of this big trunk when the March winds are blowing."

"Yes," said Mrs. Sparrow, "but that would mean moving again in April, and that is such a trial."

"Well," said Mr. Sparrow, "The bluebirds could easily find some other place. Why bother any more for the present? We can settle that when they come," and he puffed out his feathers and looked very bold.

"No," said Mrs. Sparrow, "I think it would be wiser to find a house of our own. Besides here comes Lady-of-the-House with hammer and nails. You know she told us last year we must not fuss over her little bird-tenant houses, as there was room for all the bird families in their right places. Let's fly away quickly. We have wasted too much time now."

Mr. Sparrow chattered and scolded but followed his busy wife to the top of the garage and joined her in noisy good-mornings to me. I scattered a few crumbs and went on to nail up Bluebird House again.

The Indoor Garden

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Upon the curtains by my bed
Are climbing roses, pink and red.
And little blue birds that look at me
From their perch on twigs of a cherry tree.

And on my walls are flowers too
Pink, and mauve, and white, and blue.
My carpet is a pretty green—
Greener grass was never seen.

So sometimes when I open my eyes
Long before the time to rise,
I play that it is summer, though
Outside the house are frost and snow.

I wave my curtains in and out
Till the blue birds seem to hop about,
And I chirp like birds.

Or hum like bees.

And pretend I'm sitting under trees.

For oh, I love the summer hours
And birds and butterflies and flowers.
Of course I know the frost and snow
Must have their turn before they go,
Helping to make the flowers grow.

But I shall be glad when they are gone
And spring and summer days come on
Till they do it I can often play
Pretending it is a summer day
In my little indoor garden.

The Adventures of
Diggeldy Dan
In Which Monkey All but Counts
the Stars

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Steadily, steadily southward, all
through the night flew Captain Strong-
break with Monkey perched on his
back. And yet "perched" did not al-
ways describe the passenger's posture.

For there were whole hours when he
lay fast, fast asleep.

Naturally enough, Monkey had not
wished to slip into Slumberland at all.

Indeed, once the menagerie tent
was left behind and the sights of
the great world had begun to come
into view, he firmly resolved not to
again close his eyes until he was
once more at home.

There was much to help him keep
this resolution. There were the fas-
inating lights that twinkled and
blazed in the town over which they
passed. Some (so it seemed to Mon-
key) actually winked as if at one
another—quite as though they knew
what an important personage was
passing overhead. Between the towns
were dark stretches of meadow lands,
of fields or of woods, though these
were often crossed and recrossed and
so done into queer patterns by roads
that had all the appearance of broad
ribbons. Now—and then Monkey could
make out some one walking or riding
along one of these ribbons. It was
noticeable that those who went
through the woods wound about much
more than did those who followed the
roads that passed through the fields
or the meadows. And Monkey won-
dered why this was so—why the rib-
bons-in-the-woods were not as straight
as those that lay in the open places.

Raising his eyes from the sights be-
low, his gaze passed beyond Captain
Strongbreak's head to fall upon the
dark, flying outline of Crow. How
swiftly he flew and with what assur-
ance and how very, very straight!

That was most noticeable of all—the
directness with which the silken-
coated pilot laid his course into the
gathering dusk.

"How straight he flies," admired
Monkey aloud.

"What's that you are saying?" in-
quired the skipper, turning his head
just a jot to the left.

"I was thinking of Crow," Monkey
answered. "I was just remarking how
very straight he goes."

"Oh, yes indeed," assented Captain
Strongbreak. "It's a saying, you know:
'As straight as the crow flies.' People
often quote it when they wish to de-
scribe the very shortest distance be-
tween two points."

"But they don't make all their roads
as short as they might, do they?" ob-
served Monkey, once more thinking of
the ribbons-in-the-woods. "Because
just look at those below. I never saw
anything so all twisted up. I wonder
what for do they make them that way?"

"Why, that's so as to be surprised,"
answered the skipper.

"To be what?" asked his passenger.
"Surprised, of course. You see sur-
prises are no end of fun and especially
when one comes upon them in the
woods. But they simply won't be
'come upon' if the road is too straight."

"Oh!" said Monkey, which is always
a good word to use when one isn't
entirely certain that one understands
what is being told.

"Look straight below us," directed
the skipper, as he continued to ex-
plain. "Do you see the boy who is
jogging along on the gray horse? He
is just about to begin to round that
sharpest turn in the road. Now look at
what is just around the nose of the
curves."

"There's a zebra without any
stripes!" broke in Monkey.

"That's what people call a donkey,"
went on Captain Strongbreak quite as
if there had been no interruption. "And
a stubborn one at that I'll warrant."

"Oh!" said Monkey. "And then,
"Will it be much of a surprise?"

"Well, fair to middling," answered
the skipper. "You see there are big
surprises and little surprises and
medium-sized surprises. I should call
this just a medium-sized one."

"Oh!" said Monkey for the third
time. He should like to have seen
just how the boy acted when he first
saw the donkey; but by this time the
eagle's pace had carried them over
another part of the woods.

Then, too, darkness had now be-
gun to settle down and to shut out
the trees and the ribbon-roads and
the fields. So, as they grew more
indistinct, Monkey stretched himself
out on the Captain's back, crossed
his knees, placed his paws behind his
head and gazed into the heavens.

There were thousands of stars to
claim his attention—why it might
even have been there were thousands
of thousands! Just how many thou-
sands? wondered Monkey. And very
suddenly he decided that this was a
most important question. He mar-
veled at no one ever having thought
of it before. And therupon his mind
was made up—completely made up.
He, Monkey, would count them. And
he was while he was counting the
stars that he fell asleep.

Now Monkey slept with great sound-

ness. And yet he dreamed. He
dreamed that, to make his task the
easier, all the stars had left their
usual places and crowded into the
milky way. At one end of the way
the stars passed, two by two and, as
they did so, each pair made a most
profound bow and was duly counted.

And each time Monkey got to "15,"
Giraffe—who had, in some mysterious
way joined him—would write "12" with
his chalk on the face of the sky.

Giraffe wrote down "12" because, you
see, when Monkey counted he always
finished with.

"Nine, ten, eleven, fifteen."

And when anyone persists in count-
ing up to 11 and then say "15" the
total just has to be 12. Monkey had
always counted that way. It was as
high as he could go.

So Giraffe, with the chalk between
his lips, kept putting down 12s
without end. He put down so very
many that the whole face of the
night-sky became simply covered with
column after column of them. Now,
as first this was all very well for,
the stars having gone to the milky
way, the sky was entirely clear. But
as they came out of the door and were
counted they quite naturally sought
to return to their stations. And when
they did, many found their places
covered over by strange looking is-
lands or the pale-tails of 2s. Thus there
was some pushing and shoving and
that put Giraffe's otherwise splen-
didly straight columns somewhat
askew. Still he kept writing down
12s until, finally, there came a time
when Monkey counted to "eight" and
then stopped.

"Guess that must be all of them,"
he said, looking up at Giraffe.
"Still, I will have a look."

So he went to the door that opened
off the end of the milky way and
thrust his head inside.

"All out in there!" he cried.
"Everybody out!"

Thrice he repeated his shout. But
there was no reply. And so Giraffe
wrote 8 beneath the last 12, drew a line
under it and began to add up the
miles of figures. Of course he still
had the chalk in his mouth and as he
"ran" the figures, quite as you must
see a bookkeeper follow a column with the
tip of a pencil—as he "ran" the figures,
Giraffe's long neck seemed to
stretch up and up and as he as-
cended to the tops of the columns and
to fold back into place for all the
world like a telescope as he peered
the bottoms of them. But, by and
by, he had added every single one of
the millions upon millions of 12s,
plus the 8, and then, planting his
front feet well apart, he proceeded,
with a great flourish, to set down the
figure that was to tell just exactly
how many stars there were in the
skies.

"Oh, wonderful moment!"

And to think that he, Monkey, was
the one who had thought out this
twice-splendid plan! Soon the grand
total would be known. He leaned for-

ward, expectantly, and with great
eagerness. He could tell that there
were to be many figures for Giraffe
began far to the left. Ah! Now he
was writing!

99, 7—

And then—"Snap!" went the chalk!

Down, down it fell!

"Hey! Stop it! Stop it!" cried
Monkey.

Giraffe's head dove after it but
missed.

The last pair of stars to pass
through the door out of the milky way
were just crossing the sky under-
neath.

"Catch it! Catch it!" Monkey
called to them. "The chalk—
It's falling right past you!"

But they gave no heed.

"Please, please!" shouted Monkey
lusty, while his arms waved about.

"Stop it! Stop it! Somebody stop it!"

"Stop what?" demanded a voice
that came from nowhere in particular
and yet seemed to be right at his ear.

"Why the chalk. There, can't you
see it whizzing down and down—"

"Chalk. What chalk? Here, here;
wake up Monkey! Why you're dream-
ing!"

"Of course he is," added a second
voice, while its owner shook him by
the shoulder.

And the next second Mohkey opened
his eyes to find himself on the skip-
per's broad back with Crow perched
close beside him.

"Where's Giraffe?" he asked as he
sat up with a start. "And all the
and everything? Why, I say,
it's not night at all. It must be morn-
ing!" And then, finally awake, he told
his friends the curious dream.

Even as Monkey talked his eyes
were busy taking in the scenes that
had been reached while he slept. The
skipper was now flying at a much
greater height than before. Dawn-time
had come to whisper that the day was
not far away and so the traveler
could see for many miles in every
direction. The earth wore an odd pat-
tern on its face—a pattern made by
barren stretches that were sharply
outlined with little trees and shrubs
that joined hands with larger trees
and bigger shrubs as they drew back
from the waste places. Monkey could
not tell just where the pattern began
nor where it came to an end; but he
could see that it formed what looked
like a vast outstretched hand.

"And now we are directly over what
I call the 'thumb' of the desert." Cap-
tain Strongbreak was saying a few
minutes later. "It is here we will find
—Ah! If I am not mistaken I can even
now see the great tree that stands
near the windie-well. It is the tree,
isn't it, Crow?"

"Of course it is," cried Crow. "I'd
know it among hundreds."

Even Monkey could see it now—a tall,
dignified looking tree, standing
quite alone, its gray-green leaves
contrasting with the white sands out-
of which it sprang. Soon they were
almost over it. And then, changing
his course, the Captain, led by Crow,
started downward.

Tapestry

"Daddy, Mother took me shopping
today and we saw some lovely tap-
estries in the shop windows on the
avenue. Can you tell me a story to-
night about tapestry? They are so
very pretty and must be made very
carefully I should think."

"Yes, I can tell you a story about
tapestry, if you think you will like it.
It is very interesting, but it seems
strange for you to ask. The art of
weaving tapestry was known to the
Greeks as early as Homer's time and
to the Egyptians much earlier. Much
rivalry was demonstrated between the
Greeks and the Lydians in the art of
weaving tapestry. The art was intro-
duced from the East into Italy and
France in about the ninth century, and
into England in the reign of Henry
VIII. The finest tapestry was made
by the Flemings. The best period of
tapestry manufacturing was in the
fifteenth century."

"How do they make it, Daddy? Do
they use needles?" questioned Helen.

"No! Tapestry is a woven fabric in
which needles are never used, the
threads being carried back and forth
by a little French instrument called a
broche."

"As tapestry is intended for dec-
orative purposes, it should be hung
loosely on the wall and never
stretched or framed."

"Daddy, these tapestries we saw to-
day looked just like pictures, like big
paintings."

"Yes. As early as the sixteenth cen-
tury tapestry weavers began to imi-
tate the paintings of great masters,
reproducing even portraits with the
skill scarcely excelled by the orig-
inals, some of those at the Louvre
being easily mistaken for oil paintings."

The artists of tapestries did not con-
fine themselves, though, to imitations
but made some very wondrous pictures
of mythology, of the works of the
poets and romancers. May I ask you,
Miss Question Box, if you have any
more questions?"

"Oh yes, Daddy, you forgot to tell
me if there are any of the old tapes-
tries still in this world."

"Oh, to be sure, I did forget that!
Yes, some masterly creations are still
preserved, having lost very little of
their original beauty so carefully were
they made. Some of the most splendid
examples are in the museums in
Paris, Madrid, Florence, and Vienna."

"Thank you, Daddy; now I guess it's
time for me to go upstairs," laughed
Helen as she said good-night to her
Daddy, and slid off the big sofa.

Star Flowers

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The sky is all alive with stars.
Just like a high-boughed tree,
Hung thick with little golden flowers
That bloom for you and me.

We cannot pick the blossoms off,
Or hold them in the hand;
The sky-tree is not ours alone—
It blooms in every land.

THE HOME FORUM

The Indus Valley

The river of the Astor Valley joins the Indus through a deep gorge, along which no path runs. I know not by what route the new highway has been engineered. In our time one had to climb over a shoulder ten thousand feet high, whence a rapid descent led down to the main valley. This shoulder is called the Hato Pir. The view from it, to one coming into the world of the great mountains for the first time, was an overwhelming revelation. It would be easy here to quote the description written on the spot, but I am now concerned with subjective emotions as memory holds them, not with objective facts. The Hato Pir was one of the culminating stations in my Pilgrimage of Romance.

There, as in Egypt, at Labor, a new world of wonder was opened for me. I looked in at the gate through which the onward way was to lead, and the sight beheld was astounding and glorious. The desert and the mountains I already loved were here united, and on a scale visibly stupendous. Thus far the mountains we had passed had been seen with eyes that did not comprehend their scale, but here the enormity of things was unmistakable. . . . Turning round to the left I could look into the Indus gorge of Chillas, the deepest cañon in the world, twenty-four thousand feet in depth from the crest of Nanga Parbat to the river bank, one steep, unbroken incline of snow and rock. Not this way, however, was the eye caught and riveted, but straight ahead northward, where the Indus Valley came toward me on. It was like looking lengthwise into the empty hold of a tremendous ship. Below was the flat desert with the Indus, mighty torrent looking from here like a little rill, cutting through the floor. Gigantic cliffs rose on one hand, buttress beyond buttress of sloping rock on the other. Miles and miles away the valley bent out of sight and great mountains closed in. Two tiny patches of irrigated green demonstrated the barrenness of all else. It was an overwhelming view, and I had come upon it suddenly round a corner. The world has seemed to me a more majestic place ever since. Moreover, this was no landscape of the moon, but one long associated with man. The track we had been following is of extreme antiquity. It must have been traversed by ancient invaders coming down from the north time after time, by Buddhist pilgrims, by followers of Islam with faces set toward Mecca, by merchants and travellers from earliest days. This they also had beheld. In wonder and reverence I drank in the vision. Of all the sights beheld in Asia, this comes back oftener to me and remains most vivid.—"Mountain Memories," Sir Martin Conway.

Have Mercy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To have mercy is to be compassionate in a scientific sense. The object of this mercy may seem unworthy of it as far as human testimony is concerned. In fact the meaning of the word mercy implies that the recipient appears to be undeserving and therefore stands in need of favor.

To have mercy is an act of clemency; it means to give a reward and to be willing to spare those who have exposed themselves to punishment. For this reason the student of Christian metaphysics may be puzzled at times to account for the divine justice and divine mercy of God being exercised at the same time. It is noticeable also that in her writings Mrs. Eddy frequently couples the two together, as when she states, "Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual—the unreal and the real." (Science and Health, p. 538).

Having mercy is in the highest sense dispensing justice, for the act of mercy sets aside what is erroneous, material and unreal and cleaves it from the object of mercy with the sword of Truth, thus separating evil from man and destroying it. In reality the stroke of divine justice is also the gentle touch of mercy. What Truth designates as unreal falls away and is no more. As Mrs. Eddy states elsewhere in her textbook, "The pardon of divine mercy is the destruction of error." (p. 329). This is the type of mercy Jesus showered so beautifully and effectively upon the sick and sinning, healing by means of it all manner of evil conditions and restoring the spiritual sense of many. Without this scientific mercy there can be no healing and saving in Christian Science practice, so that Jesus' example permeates the works of Christian Science today, carrying forward the golden thread of Christly compassion into modern conditions.

As ever readiness and willingness to spare another a trial by spiritual understanding or to lighten another's burden gives grace to life and brings the crown of rejoicing as the cross fades into the background. To love God is like bowing before the mercy seat and receiving that spiritual strength which masters evil. The misery of the world shows that hardness of heart and stiff-necked, so-called principles have too frequently crowded out mercy. Real pleasure is found in helping others compassionately. The Christly compassion which Christian Science teaches wipes away tears, whether they come from mourning or from physical or mental pain.

Since God favors His children and blesses them with untold blessings, His children follow His example and bestow God-like favors upon one another. Mrs. Eddy says that "The test of all prayer lies in the answer to these questions: Do we love our neighbor better because of this asking? Do we pursue the old selfishness, satisfied with having prayed for something better, though we give no evidence of the sincerity of our requests by living consistently with our prayer? If selfishness has given place to kindness, we shall regard our neighbor unselfishly, and bless them that curse us; but we shall never meet this great duty simply by asking that it may be done" (Science and Health, p. 9.). This describes the real mercy which brings heaven to earth and its way is so easy that little children grasp its meaning readily. Every one likes to have favors bestowed upon them, and if spiritual favors were sought as eagerly as material ones are demanded, there would be less discord on earth. The mistakes of false theology and the customs of the world in insisting upon the reality of evil operates as the height of cruelty upon the suffering, the wayward, and the distraught, for it seeks to do them irretrievably. Divine mercy and justice set aside the false beliefs about man which persist in their determination to make him the plaything of evil forces. They break through the crust of his apparent unworthiness by proving the essential unreality of all evil—as being outside of God's creation and belonging to the nothingness of void and vacuity. While, therefore, the testimony of the senses may condemn the sick and sinning, the pain and punishment, the enlightenment of Truth reveals man as God's expression or manifestation, reflecting His qualities and attributes. His power, wisdom, justice, mercy, intelligence, and love. The sword of Truth, obedient to the divine impulsion of mercy, cuts away the penalty by removing the desire to sin and the fear of it.

This willingness to help, to see the good in others, to return good for evil, to bless and to curse not is the very essence of mercy. The Scriptures often use the word grace to denote this quality. To have mercy is to be gracious. This beautifies human existence by bringing it to a divine attribute. Mercy implies forgiveness, and scientific forgiveness implies the spiritual understanding that in reality the offense was never committed. Herein scientific mercy rises to the acme of its healing power. Not the thought that your adversary is in your power, that he deserves punishment, that the injury he has inflicted is real and lasting and carries with it permanent results; but that in reality man cannot injure man, that his seeming offense cannot have cause or effect and that he is in God's power and not subject to man's code of false suppositions masquerading as laws,—this is the process of right reasoning which

leaves your enemy at the foot of God's mercy seat. This scientific method of administering mercy wipes away the desire for revenge, or the assumption of self-righteousness, and leaves you without an enemy. Having mercy destroys the temptation of prophesying punishments for those who are in need of mercy. It carries out the divine intent. It heals.

Finished Scholars
Not Wanted

"Let us keep our colleges and universities true to their function, which is preparatory and not final," writes Henry van Dyke in "Essays in Application." "Let us not ask of them a yearly output of 'finished scholars.' He who can learn no more has not really learned anything. What we want is not finished scholars, but well-equipped learners; minds that can give and take; intellects not cast in a mold, but masters of a method; people who are ready to go forward wisely toward a larger wisdom."

"The chief benefit that a good student may get in a good college is not a definite amount of Greek and Latin, mathematics and chemistry, botany and zoology, history and logic, though this in itself is good. But far better is the power to apprehend and distinguish, to weigh evidence and interpret facts, to think clearly, to infer carefully, to imagine vividly. Best of all is a sense of the unity of knowledge, a reverence for the naked truth, a perception of the variety of beauty, a feeling of the significance of literature, and a wider sympathy with the upward-striving, dimly groping, perplexed and dauntless life of man."

"I will not ask whether such a result of college training has any commercial value, whether it enables one to command a larger wage in the marketplace, whether it opens the door to wealth, or fame, or social distinction; nor even whether it increases the chance of winning a place in the red book of Who's Who. These questions are treasonable to the very idea of education, which aims not at a marketable product, but at a vital development. The one thing certain and important is that those who are wisely and liberally disciplined and enlightened in any college enter the school of life with an advantage. They are 'well prepared,' as we say. They are fitted to go on with their education in reason and righteousness and service under the great Master."

"I do not hold with the modern epigram that 'the true university is a library.' Through the vast wilderness of books flows the slender stream of literature, and often there is need of guidance to find and follow it. . . . Nothing is more offensive than the complacent illusion of omniscience bequeathed in an ignorant person by the haphazard reading of a few volumes of philosophy or science."

"There is a certain kind of reading that is little better than an idle habit, a substitute for thought. Of many books it may be said that they are nothing but the echoes of echoing echoes. . . . Never shall I forget the miracle wrought for me by the reading of Milton's Comus by my father in his book-lined study on Brooklyn Heights, and of Cicero's Letters by Professor Packard in the Latin class at old Princeton."

"The Greeks learned the alphabet from the Phoenicians. But the Phoenicians used it for contracts, deeds, bills of lading, and accounts; the Greeks for poetry and philosophy. Contracts and accounts, of all kinds, are for filing. Literature is of one kind only, the interpretation of life and nature through the imagination in clear and personal words of power and charm. And this is for reading."

"To get the good of the library in the school of life you must bring into it something better than a mere book taste. You must bring the power to read, between the lines, behind the words, beyond the horizon of the printed page. Philip's question to the chamberlain of Ethiopia was crucial: 'Understandest thou what thou readest?'

"I want books not to pass the time, but to fill it with beautiful thoughts and images, to enlarge my world, to give me new friends. . . .

"When I read, I wish to go abroad, to hear new messages, to meet new people, to get a fresh point of view, to revisit other ages, to listen to the oracles of Delphi and drink deep of the springs of Pieria. The only writer who can tell me anything of real value about my familiar environment is the genius who shows me that after all it is not familiar, but strange, wonderful, crowded with secrets unguessed and possibilities unrealized."

A Shining Plate of Blue and Green

The cove's a shining plate of blue and green,
With darker belts between
The trough and crest of the slow-rising swell,
And the great rocks throw purple shadows down,
Where transient sun-sparks wink and burst and drown,
And glimmering pebbles lie too deep to tell,
Hidden or shining as the shadow wavers.

—Edward Shanks.

The Greatest Democrat

"He is apparently the greatest democrat the world has seen," is Thoreau's estimate of Whitman, given in F. B. Sanborn's book on Thoreau. "Kings and aristocracy go by the board at once, as they have long deserved to. A remarkably strong though coarse nature, of a sweet disposition, and much prized by his friends. Though peculiar and rough in his exterior, he is

essentially a gentleman. I am still somewhat in a quandary about him. I feel that he is essentially strange to me, at any rate; yet I am surprised by the sight of him. He is very broad, but, as I have said, not like

imitation shirt-studs. Three studs for the front, a pair of links for the cuffs, with detachable base, in burnished aluminum capable of resisting the action of fire for more than four hours. . . . Then the collar-vest, ornate France.

needed. . . . It is an advertisement! He gives the articles to everyone who holds out his twopence, and the buyers examine them as they leave the stage—From "Crainquabille," by Anatole France.

graphs lack relief, as all lines show equally black. It is an autographic art and this is its chief merit. In looking at a lithograph you may note white lines running through it. These are made by scraping the surface of the stone with the point of a sharp knife. Some artists employ the knife much more than others. Of late colour lithography is coming into favour, especially in Germany. In this method, there is a separate stone for each colour.—George T. Playford, "Etchings and Other Graphic Arts."

Such a Pleasant Cottage

A neat pretty cottage it was, with short yew hedges all round the garden, and yews inside too, cut into peacock and trumpet and teapots and all kinds of queer shapes. And out of the open door came noise, like that of the frogs on the Great-A, when they know that it is going to be scorching hot to-morrow—and how they know that I don't know, and you don't know, and nobody knows.

He came slowly up to the open door, which was all hung round with clematis and roses; and then peeped in, half afraid.

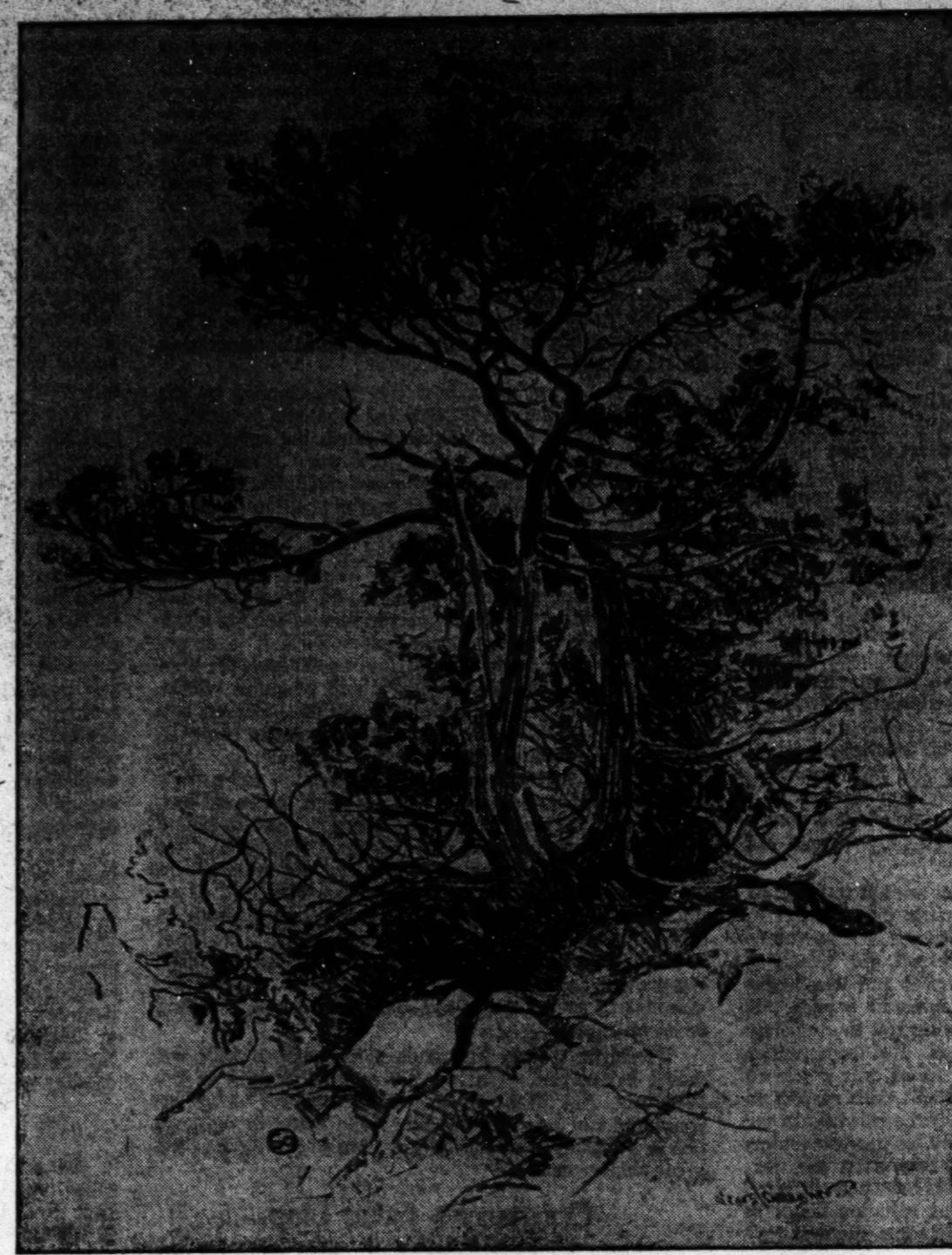
And there sat by the empty fireplace, which was filled with a pot of sweet herbs, the nicest old woman that ever was seen, in her red petticoat, and short dimity bedgown, and clean white cap, with a black silk handkerchief over it, tied under her chin. At her feet sat the grandfather of all the cats; and opposite her sat, on two benches, twelve or fourteen near rosy chubby little children, learning their chris-cross-row; and gabble enough they made about it.

Such a pleasant cottage it was, with a shiny clean stone floor, and curious old prints on the walls, and an old black oak sideboard full of bright pewter and brass dishes, and a cuckoo clock in the corner, which began shouting as soon as Tom appeared: not that it was frightened at Tom, but that it was just eleven o'clock.—"Water Babies," Charles Kingsley.

Seen From the Topmost Cliff

Here far away, seen from the topmost cliff,
Filling with purple gloom the vacancies
Between the tufted hills, the sloping
Hills in mid-heaven, and half way down rare salis,
White as white clouds, floated from sky to sky.

—Tennyson.



Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York

"Old Cedars, Marshfield," from the lithograph by Sears Gallagher

Euclid

Old Euclid drew a circle
On a sand-beach long ago.
He bounded and enclosed it
With angles thus and so.
His set of solemn greybeards
Nodded and argued much
Of arc and of circumference
Diameter and such.

The Greeks learned the alphabet
from the Phoenicians. But the Phoenicians used it for contracts, deeds, bills of lading, and accounts; the Greeks for poetry and philosophy. Contracts and accounts, of all kinds, are for filing.

—Wachel Lindsay.

ment with a ravishingly beautiful blue stone, half a turquoise. . . .

Scene II.

A Butcher's Boy
(leaving the crowd, to the Street-hawker).

You talk enough for two, guv'nor!
Street-hawker (with a savage grin).
Just you wait a bit, my young fellow. . . . Just half a minute. . . . I shall have finished in a tick, I then shall be able to attend to you. . . .

The Butcher's Boy (making a sign).
Get up there, you will see Montmartra.

(He goes out.)

The Street-hawker (continuing).

You prefer to retire, young man; permission is given you. To continue: Is it likely, as I was saying, that a small jeweller, satisfied with a ridiculously small profit, could actually make this article under one-and-six? No. You agree? Well, I reckon one shilling, so far. Thirdly, a box of marvellous soap, the "Ocean Soap," of whose wonderful qualities I gave you a conspicuous demonstration a few moments ago; it removes the most obstinate stains, and makes any material look as good as new. Gentlemen, I will not exhaust your powers of appreciation, and without saying any more about it, I offer it to you at the ridiculous price of twopence-halfpenny.

Fourthly, a box in Norwegian fine-broasted celluloid, containing fifty pastilles. . . . Worth? What is it worth? A penny halfpenny. . . . Could anything be cheaper? Yes, and I will tell you what. This is the climax. The two remaining articles, the skirt-fastener, napkin-holder, automatic binder-clip, and, finally, the watch-chain, or a lady's necklace, very similar to gold. The price? Nothing. . . .

chucked in. No shillings and no pence, which, added to the articles mentioned above, gives us a total of . . . (rapidly). Three shillings for the pneumatic cane, one for the imitation set, two-pence halfpenny for the "Ocean Soap," threepence for the pastilles; four shillings and four pence, which I have the honour to represent to you. Gentlemen, I have the honour to represent to you what. This is the climax. The two remaining articles, the skirt-fastener, napkin-holder, automatic binder-clip, and, finally, the watch-chain, or a lady's necklace, very similar to gold. The price? Nothing. . . .

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921

EDITORIALS

A President Who Trod on Forces

OBSEVERS will estimate variously the man for whom today is the last in eight years of high service as President of the United States of America. But none of them can estimate him truly who fail to understand that whatever he has done in fulfilling the requirements of his office has been the result of the guiding of his conscience and expressive of an exalted sense of duty. Woodrow Wilson brought high ideals with him into the presidency. He has been true to these ideals as he has conceived them. If he has fallen short of the highest success as Chief Executive, his failures have been those of method and procedure, rather than of fine purpose. Not since Jefferson, perhaps, has there been a man in the White House so imbued with tremendous fervor for democracy. Not since Jefferson, perhaps, has there been one who brought such wide-ranging activities to a more definite focus at the point of making democratic idealism effective in practical freedom for individuals and the mass. Surely not since Jefferson has there been a president who has undertaken to cut his way more relentlessly against the political and economic conventionalities of his time, and not since Jefferson has a president lived to suffer such a penalty for sticking to his idealistic purpose despite the trend of conventional opinion and sentiment. Men and women may impugn Mr. Wilson for having a "single-track mind," but few, indeed, even of his enemies, can be unwilling to concede his high purpose and his honesty.

People of this day and generation are apt to think of the world war as giving peculiar color or direction to Mr. Wilson's conduct of the presidency. Yet so far as his attitude to the office was concerned, the war was merely an incident. It allowed a fuller and deeper expression of his conceptions of presidential service. It imposed upon him a far more searching test than that of an ordinary presidency in peace times. But the activities of President Wilson under the stress of war disclosed essentially the same purposes and ideals with respect to freedom and democracy, although perhaps with deeper fervor, as those that were disclosed by his pre-war undertakings while in office. During the war, after the war, and before the war, his major purposes have been directed toward a common end. Almost like a common factor in them has been the wish to provide, in some slightest way or measure, at least, for the fuller enfranchisement of individuals and groups who felt themselves oppressed as the trend toward organization became gradually more comprehensive and complete. More fully than any other president he has acted on the assumption that publicity can be used as a sovereign remedy for the ills of organization, whether the latter be of a political or an economic nature. These aims were made clear before the war, through his effort and achievement with respect to the economic and financial situation within the United States. Up to that time he was applying his theories only nationally, and he succeeded in making them productive of beneficial advantage to a degree that would doubtless have been more generally noticeable if the war had not come to overtop all lesser considerations. Yet when the war came, Mr. Wilson simply carried these expressions of himself into the wider field wherein he was then called to act. Then, as before, his drive was in the direction of securing a greater measure of free fair play for all oppressed by organized groups, and as the most effective method for achieving this end he constantly sought, in all sorts of situations, to have the facts and operating forces brought out into the open so that everybody might see.

Those who look back upon these times from a later day than ours will probably realize more clearly than do we of the present the definiteness with which the advent of Mr. Wilson marked an old order from something new. They will not miss the significance of certain unique features of his entrance into the presidency. They may attach more weight than has been attached recently to the fact that Mr. Wilson was originally nominated in a political convention that had expressly abjured any dictation from the money interests that had been proverbially dominant in political conventions theretofore. There was a significance in that situation which cannot be erased by any doubt or controversy as to whether the freedom from control, so declared, was always successfully maintained during Mr. Wilson's term in office. This much can be said at any rate, that the pre-war years of the Wilson régime saw some pretty definite conflicts between the Administration and the financial power then dominant in the country, and that the Administration won some considerable successes in the face of great opposition from that power. The Wilson presidency brought nation-wide relief by reforming the banking system of the country. It made an intelligent readjustment of the tariff. It set in motion activities which have had a notable effect in checking the more drastic kinds of control, as purposed by business combinations. It is something to have made such an impress upon the national situation, even though there has since been a wide reaction. One can hardly undertake to say how far the Wilson program might have been effective to check the autocratic tendencies of business and industry, if the war had not interposed to divert the energies of the Administration into broader fields. The national program was unusual in being rather completely thought out and widely published before Mr. Wilson entered upon his duties in Washington. True to his own theory, with respect to the beneficial effects of publicity, he set forth his views as to the main difficulties involving the business and politics of the United States, in his book, "The New Freedom," of which the first copies appeared between the time of his election and the day of his inauguration. The name of that book became a byword amongst those

who did not sympathize with its pronouncements. But most of the striking phrases of Mr. Wilson's public utterances have become bywords in the same way. And this book sufficed to make clear his conviction on two vital features of governmental dealings with business. One of these was to the effect that the Roosevelt theory of the regulation of trusts by commissions was unworkable, for the reason that the trusts themselves were sure to control the personnel of the commissions that might be set to regulate them. Instead, Mr. Wilson would undertake to insure equality of business opportunity to all. The other conviction was that the people through their government have a right to full knowledge as to how business is carried on and as to what results are achieved by it. Not even the Wilson Administration has been able to establish this program completely, but it has accomplished much in having won general consideration for its potentialities.

Just as a glint of success was thus clouded by the suggestion of failure in the national economic experience, the same sort of effort met with much the same result in the larger field opened by the world war. It can hardly be denied that, by the play of great circumstances, Mr. Wilson was forced into, or left in, the position of championing the cause of people oppressed by some form of group organization, in opposition to special interests seeking their special advantage. Without him, it can hardly be contended that there would have been any League of Nations. Yet whatever success for his ideals the League, as now operative, exemplifies, it is deeply shadowed by the appearance of failure, through the non-participation of the United States and resultant effects. Perhaps full success for such a conception, however, like a complete success in the effort to democratize business, could hardly have been looked for immediately. Undeniably Mr. Wilson expressed an aspiration for a freer sort of world management that was felt, more or less, everywhere. It was the sort of aspiration that was bound to meet with deep-rooted and tenacious opposition. To all who comprehend the nature of that opposition there is something marvelous in the fact that any kind of an international league is actually working. How much its effort amounts to cannot yet be fully stated. Perhaps it can best be measured by undertaking to conceive what the present hope of the world would be if even the beginnings of such a world organization were still waiting to be attempted.

President Wilson has made a tremendous fight for world betterment. He has not spared himself in the slightest. Not all the adverse criticism which he has encountered can long prevent him from being thought of, not in the shadow of his failures, but in the light of his great achievement.

Germany's False Step

GERMAN diplomacy seems to have acquired the ability of making every diplomatic mistake possible. When Dr. Simons arrived in London, for the latest conference, he faced a situation of which an astute diplomatist would have made the most. He well knew that there was a distinct difference of opinion between the governments of London and Paris, and it should have been his effort to have made so fair a proposal as to have driven, if possible, a wedge between the governments of London and Paris. Instead of this, he presented a proposal so inadequate that Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have declared, to Mr. Briand, that if the Allies sat there another ten minutes they would find themselves being asked to pay.

Therefore Dr. Simons has gone far to cement the fissure that some people feared was beginning to show in the Anglo-French Alliance. As a result of the German proposal, there is hardly a paper on either side of the Channel which is not in support of a firm stand by both governments. If Germany should now change her ground, and offer more adequate terms of reparation, she will merely be representing her original offer as beyond the range of good faith, and so she will be handicapped in any endeavor to prove that her second offer is not equally of a nature with the first. The first offer has titillated the tongues even of those who are most anxious to assist in her economic rehabilitation, for they recognize that the offer does not represent a genuine desire to make good the damage, often wanton, inflicted by her armies, but is merely an attempt to take advantage of the economic situation to escape the fruits of her own acts.

As a consequence of this, the German Mission will go to St. James's Palace at midday today to receive the inevitable ultimatum. Instead of being in a position reasonably to argue their own point of view, they have done all they know to reduce the argument to the curt formula of acceptance or the consequences. What the consequences will be the government in Berlin very well knows. Therefore, why it should have done its best to remove all sympathy for itself in advance is one of those things which only the German Foreign Office seems capable of understanding. The position confronting Mr. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George was a really difficult one. Dr. Simons has done his very best to render it an extremely simple one.

King Nicholas of Montenegro

WHATEVER may be the final verdict of history upon King Nicholas of Montenegro, especially upon his attitude during the early years of the great war, there can be no question that he was, in his day, one of the most picturesque figures in Europe. He was, of course, something much more than that, an able soldier, in many ways a very capable administrator, and, above all, a most astute diplomatist where the fortunes of himself and his family were concerned. Moreover, he was something of a poet and a man of letters.

Few kings have begun their reign under more difficult circumstances than did Nicholas of Montenegro. When he succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo I, in 1860, the country was overrun by Turkish armies, and all through his reign Nicholas showed himself a bitter opponent of the Turks. He joined the Serbians against them in

1875, and the Russians against them two years later, gaining for himself a considerable reputation as a soldier, and for his country added territory and the long-desired road to the sea at Antivari and Dulcigno.

In those days the Government of Montenegro was a curious mixture of paternalism and democracy. Prince Nicholas always prided himself on his democratic views, and, theoretically speaking, the constitution which he presented to his people shortly after the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war would compare favorably with some of the most liberal constitutions of the present day. It provided, amongst other things, for single chamber government, adult suffrage, and secret ballot. Prince Nicholas, however, more perhaps by common consent than anything else, was left with full paternal powers. When the first elected chamber showed itself somewhat wild, if not fantastic, in its proposals for reform, the Prince quietly stepped in and dissolved it. The next chamber was more "sensible."

The period, indeed, which intervened between 1880 and the outbreak of the first Balkan war was one of peace and prosperity for Montenegro, and, for Prince Nicholas, one of gathering social prestige in Europe. In 1901, by the unanimous vote of the National Skupstina, he assumed the title of King, and, when the Balkan League launched its attack on the Turks in 1912, it was Montenegro, under the leadership of King Nicholas, that fired the first shot. On the outbreak of the great war, in 1914, King Nicholas entered the struggle on the side of the Allies, but as to the part which Montenegro, and especially Nicholas, played in the struggle there is a very serious difference of opinion. For several months, Montenegro resisted such attacks as were launched against her by Austria, but, toward the end of 1915, when Serbia was overrun by the Austro-German forces, Montenegro suddenly collapsed, the "impregnable" Mount Lovcen was captured, and, for the first time in her long history, Montenegro was a conquered country.

There are many who insisted at the time, and still insist, that this conquest of Montenegro was not at all a "feast of arms," and the faithfulness of King Nicholas to the allied cause has been called seriously in question. However this may be, the King never regained his influence with his people. He and his family fled the country before the advance of the Austrians, and they have never returned to it. When the Grand National Assembly met at Cettinje, in the November of 1918, it voted to abolish the Petrovitch dynasty, and to effect a union of the country with Serbia.

About St. James's Palace

IN A WAY, St. James's Palace, where the council of allied premiers has been holding its meetings, during the past week or so, is one of the most surprising buildings in all London. No matter how often one may have turned out of the bustle and rush of Piccadilly and walked down the gentle slope of St. James's Street, it is always, it may be ventured, with a sense of surprise that the great Tudor gateway of St. James's Palace breaks upon the view. Many older buildings one might pass by without special notice, for the reason that they fit in so entirely with their surroundings; their stones, their styles, the very weathering of their pillars and gables are repeated in a thousand variations in, maybe, quite modern buildings close by. But the huge gateway of St. James's Palace, with its Tudor brick, worn and mellowed by four centuries of wind and rain, is, in its way, quite unique. To see anything comparable to it one must make a journey to Hampton Court, and walk up the broad approach from the Kingston Road toward the Great Gatehouse. For, indeed, they were built about the same time, these two palaces, St. James's Palace by Henry VIII, and Hampton Court by his great Minister, Cardinal Wolsey.

As to the building of St. James's Palace, it happened in this way. For centuries before Henry's time, there had been, on the site where the palace now stands, an old hospital, one of London's many charities known as "Saynt James in the Field." It had formerly been under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Westminster, but Henry VI granted it to the Provost and College of Eton, and, in 1532, the Provost and College of Eton transferred Saynt James in the Field and all that belonged to it to Henry VIII, in exchange for two manors. And so, in due course, the site was cleared, and, under the superintendence of the faithful Thomas Cromwell, the work of building was begun, and carried through to completion. From first to last the whole undertaking was, of course, just one more of the bluff King's many extravagances. Henry rarely lived at St. James's Palace, much preferring the splendor and space of the Palace of Whitehall, half a mile away, on the other side of St. James's Park. It was not, indeed, until the time of the Stewarts that St. James's played a definite part in the life of the court. Prince Henry, that boy of many parts, to whom, when James I was king, all England looked with such high hopes, lived and held his court at St. James's Palace. Here he gathered round him the most distinguished men of his day, dealt faithfully with any of his gentlemen who "did swear in his hearing," and showed himself interested in many things, in "building and gardening, and in all sorts of rare musique, chiefly the trumpet and the drumme; in limming and painting and carving, in all sorts of excellent and rare pictures, which he had brought unto him from all countries."

St. James's Palace, however, did not become the official residence of the English court until the reign of Queen Anne, and it was in the reign of Queen Anne that "the Court of St. James's" came to be the official designation of the seat of royal authority in Great Britain. Thence onward, St. James's grew in favor. All the Georges were specially attached to it, and William IV much preferred St. James's to "the Palace at Pimlico," as Buckingham Palace, a quarter of a mile on the opposite side to Whitehall, was sometimes called. Queen Victoria, however, never lived there, and for nearly a hundred years St. James's Palace has been used chiefly as a place for royal political functions, for levees, conferences, and all manner of other formal events. Thus it was in the window of the Presence Chamber of St.

James's Palace that Queen Victoria stood, on the 20th of June, 1837, to hear herself "proclaimed sovereign in the sight of the people," every point of vantage being thronged with eager crowds. Then, to jump eighty years or so, it was in St. James's Palace that the memorable council was held that brought to an end the Second Balkan War, in 1912. Here also the Council of the League of Nations held its first meeting, last year, and now St. James's has opened its hospitable doors to the Supreme Council.

Editorial Notes

FOR A LONG time the Foreign Office has fought shy of Mesopotamia. Mr. Balfour in particular had no liking for the job of governing it. The official announcement, therefore, that a department of the Middle East has been set up, in the Colonial Office, to include Aden, Mespot, as the army irreverently calls it, and Palestine, is "tidings of comfort and joy" to the Arabs generally. At the same time the destinies of the Egyptians, whose feelings Mr. Churchill appears to have wounded by including them in the phrase, "the elastic circle of the British Empire," pass virtually under the control of Downing Street, for Mr. Lloyd George has become practically his own Foreign Minister, though Lord Curzon sits in the great room across the street. Still one wonders if the Egyptians will find Lord Curzon more elastic than Mr. Churchill. But then that is forgetting the Prime Minister.

SOMETHING quite out of the ordinary in the way of pageants seems certain at the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, next summer, as a result of the work of Prof. George P. Baker. Indeed, those who know and appreciate what he has done for the theater would have been disappointed if, with so large an opportunity, the Harvard supporter of the drama had not produced an exceptional exhibition. It is in keeping with things so fundamental in the life of the nation as the part played by the Pilgrims that the main feature of the Plymouth observance should hang upon things basic today and in all times. Since the best artistic effects for this occasion can be had in the evening, and the sea near the Plymouth shore is shallow, the moon and the tides become important elements in the plans, and bid fair even to determine when the pageant will be given. It is found that the moon, and the waters of the bay which will form the background of the pageant, will serve best on four consecutive evenings in mid-July, early in August, and in mid-August. This thoroughness of the plans is excellent. It is important, too, that the spectacle is to be presented on several evenings, for the town of the Pilgrim settlement is not yet large, when it comes to housing many visitors, and the roads over the forty miles or so of country between Plymouth and Boston will be much occupied on those eventful evenings.

IT IS interesting to see the way in which some of the nations active in the great war are now tackling the pressing question of economic reconstruction. The French appear to be relying upon obtaining large reparations from Germany in order to balance their budget, and any politician who has the temerity to suggest that Germany may not be able to pay anything like enough is in danger of being decidedly unpopular. While in most of the allied countries a general cry has been raised for economy, and the people are demanding that expenditure shall be cut down, the German public appears to be indifferent on this question and is allowing things to drift. The attitude of the British taxpayer is typical. Not only is popular opinion running high on the absolute necessity of cutting down expenditure to the bare subsistence minimum, but what seems to trouble the average Briton particularly is that under no consideration is any indemnity to be received to be included in the budget as an asset, though every halfpenny due to other countries by Britain must be shown as a liability.

IN THE years immediately following the Spanish-American War, progressive pioneer American manufacturers and tradesmen, anxious for that protection which their government could give them in their somewhat hazardous commercial undertakings in the Philippines, congratulated themselves and boasted among their friends and competitors that the Constitution had followed the flag to the Pacific archipelago. That was somewhat more than twenty years ago, and in all the intervening time, or until quite recently, they have never ceased to rest content under the protection afforded them. But now, it seems, with their enterprises well established, these business men resent the home government's effort to levy and collect from them the same quota of income and excess profits taxes as that assessed against those who reside and do business in the United States. The desired degree of paternalism extended by a government never seems to antagonize the beneficiaries until the bill for services rendered is presented.

STRAWS will indeed show which way the wind is blowing. An habitué of the London Library, in St. James's Square, in looking through the long and large display of periodicals, found foremost among them a much handled paper-cover, looking as if it had been up all night. At first the innermost meaning failed to strike him, but, feeling "every one is doing it," he grasped the tumbled monthly and, installing himself in his favorite armchair, opened the publication to see what the excitement was. Slowly the truth dawned upon him that the literary minds of London were getting themselves ready to receive the coming United States Ambassador, the first step being thoroughly to imbibe the North American Review.

WHEN President Wilson moved into the White House he took with him 500 volumes carefully selected from his library, but he is reported to have said to a friend that during his service as Chief Executive he never found time even to open the collection. American lovers of books may well take warning against seeking the presidency.